

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXV.
NUMBER 19.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MAY 13, 1878.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 6TH MAY.

THE FOLLOWING interpellations took place in the House of Commons regarding Indian affairs:

In reply to Mr. O'DONNELL.
Lord G. Hamilton said there was no official information as to whether Sir R. Temple had refused the use of the Bombay Town-hall for a public meeting called to petition the Government with respect to the financial proposals of the Government, but he had seen a statement in the newspapers to that effect. In refusing the use of the Town-hall, Sir R. Temple was acting within his undoubted right. The Government had sent no communication, and they did not consider that it was necessary to interfere in the matter.

Mr. Bright.—I should like to know whether this refusal to allow the use of the Town-hall has been put in force before, or whether this was the first occasion on which the Town-hall has been refused when application has been made to hold a public meeting. (Hear, hear.)

Lord G. Hamilton.—I stated I had no information whatever on the subject beyond what appeared in the newspapers to the effect that Sir R. Temple had refused the use of the Bombay Town-hall for a public meeting. (Hear.)

In reply to a further question from Mr. O'DONNELL.
Lord G. Hamilton said the Government had no information as to whether the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab had prohibited the attendance of officers and teachers in the Education Department at a proposed congress.

It was an odd way of answering that Her Majesty's Government had no information on the subject. Surely if it had no information it could have wired for it. When the fate of the empire could be decided by telegrams, could not simple facts relating to particular acts of the Indian Government be ascertained through the same medium? Then we don't understand what the Under-Secretary of State meant by saying that a Local Government had "the undoubted right" of refusing the "Town Hall," which is a "public" hall, for a "public" meeting, because the question to be discussed at that meeting was not agreeable to it.

FURTHER INTERPELLATION took place on a subsequent night on the same subject:

April 5.—Mr. Hardy, in answer to Mr. Fawcett, said he had received a communication from the Government of Bombay to the effect that they did not allow the use of the Town Hall, which was a Government building, for a meeting which was to be held to protest against the legislation of the Government. The same course was pursued by Sir Philip Wodehouse in 1875, when a meeting was proposed to remonstrate against a Bill then before the Legislative Council of India with reference to the Press law. He could not say when the papers relating to the recent Act for regulating the Native Press would be laid upon the table.

Mr. Fawcett asked whether it was not a fact that the Town Hall of Calcutta had been given up to the inhabitants for the holding of meeting precisely similar to that which it was proposed to hold in Bombay. Mr. Hardy said he had no information on the subject.

Mr. Fawcett said he would renew the question on an early day.

THE FOLLOWING conversations took place in the House of Commons regarding the Indian Famine:

Mr. Potter asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was the case that the arrears of revenue for last year were to be collected in those districts of the Bombay Presidency, which suffered from the recent famine; and whether the crops of this year had been severely injured by blight in a considerable portion of the same districts.

Mr. Hardy said: Out of a total sum for collection amounting to about £2,629,000, £2,334,000 was collected by Aug. 31 last; remissions were granted to the extent of £21,000, leaving a balance of £274,000 which it was hoped would be recovered. In a despatch dated December last, Lord Salisbury expressed his opinion that, "the results are most creditable to the revenue officers of the Bombay Presidency, and are satisfactory even if all the suspended balances be not recovered;" adding that he trusted that Government in issuing instructions for their realisation, "will require moderation from all officers, and will take care that they do not in any instance press their demand to such a point as to hinder recovery from the effects of the famine in the distressed districts." In answer to the second question, I have to say that the crops of the present year have in some cases suffered from blight, but not to an extent to cause anxiety. Writing in Feb., the Government of Bombay say:—"Although in some districts the reports regarding the state of the crops are not as favourable as could be desired, and prices are ruling generally high, still we trust that there will be no necessity for any future measures of relief."

THE GROSS injustice to the Registry clerks of Khulneah, Jhenida, and Magurah to which we adverted last week is best illustrated by the following facts:

Clerks Superceded.

MOTELAL CHUKERBATEE
Acted as extra and officiating clerk for 3 years in the Registration Department.

BENI MADHUB DEY
Acting as extra mohurir in the Department for a year.
ABDUL HAUMED MUNSI,
Acting as extra clerk in the Department for 5 years.
HARI MOHUN BAM,
Apprentice and extra clerk for about a year.

Clerks Appointed.

UPENDRONATH BISAS,
Acted as Mohurir of the Sudder Registry office for 18 days!
RASH MOHUN GANGOLI,
Has not served Government in any capacity.
BISTUCHARN BHATTACHARJEA,
Was apprentice in the sudder office for a few months.
MOHENDRANATH CHOWDRY,
Was apprentice in the sudder office for 6 months.

Comments on the above facts are superfluous.

SINCE the above was in type we have received the following from our correspondent:

You will be glad to learn that Mr. Page at once restored the discharged men on their presenting a petition to him. You will, I am sure, notice Mr. Page's promptness in seeing that justice was done. I stated that the job was done in the office. The restored men thank you much for your advocacy.

Mr. Page certainly deserves great credit for so promptly redressing the grievances of the poor clerks.

HERE is another grievance. A Mymensing correspondent thus writes to us:

"Suppose, Mr. Editor, you are the head of an office with branch offices. A post of a clerk is vacant at your disposal in one of the branch offices. Of the many candidates that appear for the situation, you select two, the one passed F. A. examination, perhaps in 1876, prosecuted his studies for some time in the 3rd year's class, and also served as a teacher in a certain school, having little or no office experience. And the other passed the entrance examination in 1863; studied for nearly two years in the 1st and 2nd year's classes; served with great credit in several departments for offices for nearly twelve (12) years, has many certificates of good service, and possesses of course good deal of office experience. Now, you Mr. Editor, the Head of the office, have heard both sides of the case—whom would you prefer to fill up the vacancy?"

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL denied the other day in the House of Commons that he ever recommended any such repressive law as the Vernacular Press Act. The following extract from a letter of Sir George Campbell, whilst he was Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, No. 2808, dated the 7th August 1873, which has been placed at our disposal, however shews the reverse:

The Lieutenant-Governor desires to take this opportunity of submitting his opinion that a much stronger law on the subject is required than that which now exists. In England such things would, he believes, be punishable as gross libels, seditious apart. In this country not only is the Government required to furnish proof of actual sedition in the case of the most scandalous and offensive publications of this nature, but that offence is so qualified by the proviso, that in the case of wretched Bengalee scribblers whom no one supposes to have the courage to do anything else than to render obedience to the lawful authority of Government, the matter becomes very complicated, and if there is any opening for doubt or argument reasonable or unreasonable the position in this country is now such that a prosecution would probably involve an amount of litigation and scandal that would make the cure worse than the disease. This is not the first time that a warning had been issued and nothing more done. And in the meantime such things have got worse and worse.

What really means nothing in Bengal may be read and copied by others in other parts of India, in whose hands and before whose eyes such matters would really be highly inflammatory and dangerous. The Government cannot allow Bengalee schoolboys to write seditious fustian without running great risk, and more risk of the spreading of such things. All the boys in Calcutta may read and not rebel, but what would a Frontier Pathan think if he reads a translation of such things, and find that such things are published with impunity.

The Lieutenant-Governor requests that his strong opinion may be submitted to His Excellency in Council, that there should be a law to punish summarily and severely, without all the eclat of a long prosecution for sedition, those who write and publish mischievous and seditious libels on the Government; and to shut up newspapers which are the vehicles of this language.

We are sorry that Sir George's memory has betrayed him.

TUESDAY, 7TH MAY.

ACCORDING to the Russian papers the ex-Khan of Kokhand, who made his escape from Orenburg, is at Merv.

WE UNDERSTAND that upon the recommendation of the Government of India, the Secretary of State has, as a special case, sanctioned a pension of Rs. 1,200 per annum to Mrs. Moore, widow of Mr. F. E. Moore, late Deputy Commissioner of the Rhatak district, Panjab, who died from the result of an attack made on him by a Jat.

WE HEAR that 500lbs of good New Orleans cotton seed has lately been despatched by the Home Government to Bombay. American cotton seed seems to have lately considerably advanced in favor with Indian agriculturists. The Collector of Khandesh specially commends the excellence of the product from the American Dharwar seed, which he considers will soon beat the indigenous or Hingunghat Cotton, out of the market.

WE ARE INFORMED that a Bill will shortly be introduced into the Legislative Council with the object of assimilating certain powers of Chief Commissioner in Oudh to powers, which, as Lieutenant-Governor he exercises in the North Western Provinces. In other words the annexation of Oudh to the North Western Provinces will be completed.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Secretary of State has approved of the permanent nomination of a twelfth Judge of the High Court at Calcutta.

THE SECRETARY of State has formally approved of the Act for the licensing of trades and dealings in the Punjab, the North Western Provinces and Oudh as also of the Acts lately passed for the levy of rates on land in those Provinces. Of course these measures had not been introduced without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State.

WE HEAR that the Government of India forwarded to the Secretary of State in February last reports from the Governments of Madras and Bengal on the experimental bonded salting enclosures for fish curing operations in those Provinces. The experiments appear to have been especially successful in Bengal, and the Secretary of State has approved of their continuance.

IT APPEARS from the annual report on the administration of the Cotton Department, Bombay, for 1876-77 that the drought seriously affected cotton cultivation. The total area under cotton cultivation during that year was 3,232,744 acres, being a decrease of 1,283,845 acres in the previous year's returns. This decrease is exhibited in every division of the Presidency except Sindh, in which there was an increase of 16,177 acres. The falling-off is chiefly observed in the Southern Division, in which it amounts to upwards of a million acres. Of this the greater part represents the decrease in the Southern Maharashtra country viz., 985,230 acres. In other collectorates such as Ahmednuggar, Poona, Satara, and Solapur, the area under cotton fell from 118,767 to 50,301 acres. In the Northern Division there was in Kandeish a decrease of 106,258, and in Surat one of 2,846, acres, but increases in other collectorates reduced the net decrease to 103,404 acres. In Native States there was a decrease of 142,920 acres. The decrease in the outturn of the crop is shown by the following figures:—

	1875-76	1876-77	Cwts.	1875-76
	...	...	2,142,335	1,503,099.

IN SIND there was an increase of 35,666 cwts. The bulk of the crop is stated to have been of good quality. The exports during the year amounted to 952,827 bales of the declared value of Rs. 9,02,60,143 showing a falling-off in comparison with the previous year of 67,457 bales and of Rs. 7,51,195 in value. The return of the year is in fact worse than that of any year except 1866-67.

WE HEAR that Mr. Stuart Bayley C. S. I., who succeeds Colonel Keatinge as Chief Commissioner of Assam will take over charge of that office in Calcutta in the month of June. We understand that the Government of India has before it a proposal to replace Assam to some extent in dependence on Bengal, in regard to its finances and its supply of civil officers. We have always been of opinion that Assam should never have been separated from Bengal. A Commissioner ought to be quite sufficient.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH MAY.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from our Assam Correspondent:

"The treasury at Shillong has run short of small silver and copper coins and has been in this quasi-insolvent condition for upwards of a month. Your metropolitan readers cannot imagine to what inconvenience the public here is put to in consequence. Here unlike Calcutta or Bengal towns change cannot be had even on payment of a discount, and we do not know how long such a state of things is to last, although the Government of India has ruled that supplies for such coins should be always asked for as soon as required. Shillong, I may add, is the head-quarters of the Assam Administration and gossip here particularly among the credulous and ignorant hill men is busy in inventing stories accounting for this deficiency. Will the Government of India stoop to enquire who is to blame for this serious inconvenience to the public."

THE FOLLOWING is an abstract of the last report of Indian Telegraph Administration:

During last year for the first time the income and expenses have practically balanced each other. The loss in working, which during the previous year amounted to Rs. 4,39,783, was in 1876-77 reduced to Rs. 401. In the Ceylon lines a deficit occurred of 20,396 rupees, but this however is nearly one-third less than that of the year previous. In fact if the Ceylon System be excluded there is an actual profit of Rs. 19,995. This state of things is mainly due to increase in message Revenue which exceeded three lacs of rupees in India and 11,000 rupees in Ceylon. The number of miles of line during the period under review were increased by 695 and of wire by 5,506. Although there has been an increase in traffic of 5.02 per cent there has been a decrease in errors of 8.33 per cent in messages of all kinds while as regards those in ordinary language the number of complaints has fallen from 30 to 18. The speed of transmission of messages shows an improvement of 4 minutes over the previous year, having averaged 1 hour and 5 minutes on the main long routes connecting Calcutta, Bombay Madras, and Karachi against 12 hours 43 minutes in 1867-68 notwithstanding that the year under review was remarkable for the extent and influence of floods and Cyclones.

THE FOLLOWING sad tale, which we take from the London letter of the *Times of India*, affords a fresh evidence of the vicissitudes of fortune. The London *Times* contained the following advertisement:

"Royal Bounty.—The Earl of Beaconsfield, has recommended a grant from the Royal Bounty Fund £100 to the Universal Beneficent Society, 15, Soho-square, to be applied for the benefit of Viscountess Kingsland, one of the society's pensioners."

The following particulars are given of the Viscountess:

"Viscountess Kingsland was married to the late viscount in 1816. After his death the interest on the sum £1,200 was her only means of support. One of the two trustees appointed having died the other trustee her own brother, absconded with the principal and left her completely destitute and penniless. The authorities of the parish in which she resided then allowed her out-door relief at the rate of 2s. 6d. per week, and with her needle she managed to eke out an existence, earning weekly on an average from 2s. to 3s. She lived in a small room in Lambeth in extreme poverty, and endured for a long time in silence her hard lot. At last in her distress she applied to a subscriber to the society, who brought the case to the notice of the council. Satisfactory evidence and certificates having been obtained verifying the truth of her statement and confirming her sad tale of woe, she was placed on the list of the society's pensioners. Lady Kingsland has no relatives living who are in a position to assist her, her sister being herself a pensioner on Government, receiving £40 a year. The sister with her two daughters, who are engaged as machinists (sewing machines). The third daughter of that sister lives with Lady Kingsland, and earns a small weekly pittance by braiding mantles and other needlework. The house in which they reside has been condemned, and will shortly be pulled down. They occupy one small back room about thirteen feet square, in which there is scarcely any furniture. Lady Kingsland's bedstead is only an apology for this necessary piece of furniture, and her niece has none at all, but sleeps on the boards at night, or rather in the morning when she has finished her daily toil. Lady Kingsland has continued her needlework, but this she is obliged to confine to shirt-making. She is remunerated at the rate of 2d. for each shirt made. It has been decided with Lord Beaconsfield's approval, to expend the £100 grant in purchasing an annuity of about £10 or £12 a year for Lady Kingsland, after lying out a small sum in making a new apartment to be procured under Ladyship a little more comfortable than that which she occupies at present."

ACCORDING to *Vanity Fair*, General Kaufman, Governor-General of Turkestan, has sent several Staff Officers to the Kashgar frontier to report on the Chinese army now in Kashgaria.

THE ROMAN CORRESPONDENT of the *Civil and Military Gazette* has the following:

Last week King Humbert ennobled, with the title of Count, his father's confidential inamatory and other matters, who was originally a glazier, and cousin to a gardener's daughter, who became mistress to Victor Emmanuel. This week the title of Marquis de Monte Corona has been conferred on a rich parvenu named Marignoli, who once kept a pizzicheria, and whose wife, who died suddenly last year, was sister to the wife of Spillman, the restaurant-keeper in the via Condotta.

So Oriental princes are not alone capricious in the dispensation of their favours.

THE LUCKNOW WITNESS deplores the fact that in Northern India the Christian converts sometimes revert to Mahomedanism. The writer is of opinion that many of these converts were never more than nominal Christians. Their conversion simply indicated intellectual acceptance of the Christian dogma and consequent rejection of Islam. But men's minds change. The arguments that were of convincing power yesterday are weak and insufficient to-day. Our contemporary goes on: "Then there are a number of converts, and unfortunately a large number, of whose reason and conscience and will hold such intimate relations with their stomachs that the exercise of these former activities depends entirely upon the condition of this last-named physical organ." The cause of Christianity does not gain by such questionable adhesions.

IT IS STATED that a Punjab native Officer, named Gopal Das, an extra assistant Commissioner, has been appointed the Chief Revenue officer of Kashmir. He has accepted the offer provisionally. The appointment is worth Rs. 1,500 per mensem.

THURSDAY, 9TH MAY.

A CORRESPONDENT, who signs himself "An Observant Eurasian" is indignant at the *Pioneer* at not having published his letters, which contradicted some statements of that paper. Referring to the new map of Beluchistan noticed in the *Pioneer* the writer says that the entire credit of the map is not due to the Surveyor General's Department, as the

"Observant Eurasian" did the projection of the gram-culate, compilation and drawing. What the Surveyor General's Department did was only to photozincograph and publish the map.

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT speaking of the work turned out when Sir A. S. Waugh was Surveyor General and the late Col D. J. Robinson Superintendent of Topographical Surveys says that each Surveyor did 500 square miles of ground per season, which was accurately surveyed and minutely detailed; now the most that is turned out is 270 to 300 square miles per man. The better work done formerly, he says, was due to the kind, considerate, and just treatment accorded to the subordinates in those days, when race-feeling and class-feeling had no existence.

THE RETRENCHMENTS that are being made in the Bengal Postal Circle are bitterly complained of. A correspondent from Woola in the Naddea district writes to say that though the place—a thickly peopled village, is only a few miles' journey from Ranaghat, letters from Calcutta take three days in delivery. And the reason assigned is that a runner attached to the office, who used to carry the mails between Ranaghat and Woola, has been abolished and the work is performed by a district dak runner, who leaves a packet at 1 A. M. every night on his way to Krishnagur. A person travelling from Woola to Calcutta can perform the journey in two hours but letters by post are delivered in three days. The Woola Post Office which receives daily about 10 registered letters and 60 ordinary covers besides parcels and newspapers has been reduced to the rank of a receiving officer with a salary of Rs. 10 for the Deputy Post Master. What confidence can be placed in the honesty of these men?

THE EXECUTIVE FAMINE COMMITTEE of Madras report that "relief operations are narrowing in all the Committees. The majority of the local Agencies are contracting their money-doles and nurseries (in which children are fed), and are concentrating attention upon making grants of money to purchase seed grain for sowing purposes."

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja Holkar has offered his troops at the disposal of the British Government for service in Europe. This is as it should be.

IT IS STATED that the Council of the Bahawalpur State have proffered a contingent of 500 foot and 100 horse for foreign service, and a second contingent of like strength later on.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY will be celebrated at Simla on Saturday, the 25th instant, when the Viceroy will hold the usual levee.

A SIMLA Correspondent writes to a contemporary: "The child of a man living in the bazaar, happened to throw some water out on the road, while the Deputy Commissioner was passing, and whether any of the fluid went on him or not, I cannot say, but the father of the child was immediately summoned to court, and fined twenty rupees for the offence of his child. Did any one hear of a more unjust sentence? Here was the Deputy Commissioner again as prosecutor and judge."

THE VESSELS carrying the Expeditionary Force to Malta were sent off without any man-of-war to act as a convoy; H. M. S. *Spartan*, which had been ordered to Bombay from Mauritius for that duty, only reaching port on Saturday. She at once coaled and took in stores, and started in pursuit of the ships.

THE MEMBERS of the Calcutta Bar entertained on Saturday last Mr. Justice Kemp to a farewell dinner at the Town Hall. Covers were laid for sixty-two gentlemen. On the cloth being removed, the Advocate-General, in a most eloquent speech, proposed the health of Mr. Justice Kemp, which was enthusiastically drunk by the whole company. Mr. Kemp was the only Civilian Judge, whom the bar twice complimented by giving him a public dinner.

FRIDAY, 10TH MAY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have received information of considerable distress in the Hazara districts, the present daily average number on relief works there is 1,100, on gratuitous relief about 500; the latest accounts state that distress is already gradually diminishing. In Abbottabad and Haripur tahsils only the sick are now gratuitously relieved. The Commissioner of Peshwar has expressed his opinion that no increase in civil or engineering staff of Hazara is necessary.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has received a telegram from Aden dated the 8th instant that some transports carrying the expeditionary force had passed and had signalled all well.

WE ARE informed that the Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth has applied for a month's privilege leave in

addition to his vacation and that the Hon'ble Louis Jackson C. I. E. will act for him. The Hon'ble Justice McDonnell also goes on privilege leave, but no acting appointment will be made in his place.

THE PIONEER publishes the following:

The 18th paragraph of the Government of India's financial resolution, dated the 18th of March last, contains the following statement:—

"The measures taken during the past year for increasing the powers and responsibilities of the Local Governments will it is believed, when they are complete, improve the financial position of the Government of India by an annual sum of nearly £400,000. No part of this improvement is due to fresh taxation." About a month before this was written, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal reminded his hearers in Council, with some emphasis, "that Bengal set the example of contributing such a cess to the Imperial Revenues and last year relieved the Government of India of nearly £30,000, by imposing on the land charges hitherto borne by the Imperial Government." The italics in both cases are our own, and two quotations have been brought together by a correspondent who being aware that the Government of India in the Financial Department is always accurate and truthful has been driven to the conclusion that to impose a land cess in Bengal is not to impose fresh taxation. During "the past year," he writes in which the Indian Government found out how to dodge nature and *ex nihilo* created £400,000, we also find that the North-West Government had to impose a low license-tax "to meet the demands of the Imperial Government." Therefore, by the same chain of reasoning as before a low license tax in the North-West is not fresh taxation, within the meaning of the Financial Department.

We have over and over exposed these inconsistencies, but the *Pioneer* had all along supported the Government. The new Press Commissionership may drive Saul among the prophets.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE SAYS:

THE last *Punjab Gazette* contains notifications of the appointment of three native judicial officers to officiate as Extra Judicial Assistants. It would be interesting to know upon what principle these selections were made and how the superintendents of these districts can be justified. With the exception of perhaps Dewan Ramnath, who has the reputation of being a painstaking officer, none of those appointed have shown by their work special fitness for the duties of an appellate court. They are doubtless all men of good family, and do their work to the best of their ability; but birth alone is by no means a guarantee of the possession of brains, nor blue blood of legal knowledge or acumen. Quite so. Birth does not necessarily give brain.

IN AN article on the geography and ethnology of New Guinea by Mr. A. A. Bruyn in the last number of the "Scientific Journal of Netherlands India," we read, amongst other things, the following regarding the inhabitants of the land of the Karons:

Men killed in battle are set apart for food. From the body of a dead enemy there are cut off the head, the arms from the shoulders, and the legs from the hips. The rest of the body and the tips of the fingers and toes are thrown away, and the head, arms, and legs are given to the women to cook. The women slice into small pieces the flesh from the arms and legs, and fill freshly cut bamboo stems with them. After being furthermore closed with stoppers of grass or leaves, these filled and shut bamboo stems are placed over a fire until their contents are ready. In this way, there is obtained a little broth which is drunk as a delicacy, and dressed flesh which the Karons feast upon. The dead is looked upon as a true *morceau du roi*. The skull is cleft. The brains are cooked in the skull over a fire, and afterwards eaten with sago by preference when obtainable. The meals at which human flesh is eaten are very festive, and give the man-eaters opportunities for drinking large quantities of palm wine.

SATURDAY, 11TH MAY.

WE ARE glad to observe that Babu Hem Chunder Ker has been appointed to act as Senior Inspector of Registration. It is stated that Babu Kally Churn Ghose will be appointed Junior Inspector. Babu Kally Churn is a deserving officer and highly appreciated by his official superiors.

IT SEEMS that after all the services of Bengali candidates as Commissariat Assistants for the Malta Expedition have not been accepted. It is not likely that another contingent will be sent from India, for according to the latest intelligence there is no prospect of a war between England and Russia. We had the story of the appointment of fifty Bengalis from one who informed us that his services had been actually accepted, and who came to us for opinion on the caste question.

MR. C. E. BUCKLAND has joined his appointment in the Home Secretariat.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Indian Charivari* is excellent. The Cartoon is capital, and the letter press is generally very readable. General Ross, Commander of the Indian Contingent to Malta, is the subject of the Album portrait.

WE ARE glad to learn that Mr. A. Grote is writing a Life of Mr. Atkinson, late Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. The widow of Mr. Ravenshaw is bringing out his antiquities of Gour.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of a member of the Indian Fourth Estate. Mr. M. C. Caldwell, eldest son of Bishop Caldwell, is dead. He was connected with the Indian press for several years, and in 1872 he edited the *Madras Athenæum*. He was also connected with the Bombay papers for some time, after which he left for England. He was an able writer, and at home he contributed to the *Daily News*, the *Contemporary Review*, the *Athenæum*, the *Illustrated London News* and other papers. He contributed several valuable papers to the

Indian Antiquary, and was the author of the "Chutney Lyrics." Notwithstanding his illness he contributed a series of light articles to one of the Madras dailies, and the *Indian Charivari*.

WE REPRODUCE from the *Englishman* the following spirited song on the topic of the day by Madame Tasca :

To arms ! to arms ! the cry goes forth,
The rumour fills the air ;
Again in mortal combat meet
The Lion and the Bear.
From countless squadrons of the foe
Resounds the battle-cry,
While from a thousand cannon-mouths
Old England makes reply.—
Chorus—Our soldiers, sailors, volunteers,
Are ready, to a man,
To fight for England's honour,
And conquer if they can.
With British valour, British pluck,
And British arms and men,
We've won great victories before,
And so we will again.
Heroes at Balaklava
And Inkermann who fell,
Your deeds of daring and of worth
Still make the heart to swell.
Each Englishman your story knows,
And emulates your fame,
Like your he'd meet his country's foes,
And win a deathless name.
Chorus—Our soldiers, sailors, volunteers,
Are ready, to a man ;
To fight for England's honour,
And conquer if they can.
With British valour, British pluck,
And British arms and men,
We've thrashed the Russians once before,
And so we will again ?

THE TWENTY-SIXTH Annual General Meeting of the British Indian Association will take place at the Hall of the Association on Wednesday next at 4-30 P. M.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals. I, Records of the Geological Survey of India. Vol. XI. Part I. 2, Report on the Administration of the Province of Assam for 1876-77. 3, Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 3, March 1878. 4, Practical Geometry in Bengali ; by Harichurn Roy, teacher, Hardinge School, Mymensing. 5, Speech of Patrick James Smyth, Esq., M.P. on the Supplementary Estimate. 6, The Bengal License Act I of 1878, translated into Bengali and published by Jadubkissen Ghose. 7, Bandhub, a Monthly Journal in Bengali. Vol. V. No. 1, for 1285. 8, The *Vina*, a Monthly Periodical on Music. No. 1, Vol. I. 9, Report of the Madras Famine Committee No. 26. 10, Messrs. Scott & Co.'s Monthly Stock and Price List of Types. Presses, &c., for May 1878. 11, The Students Guide. By Samuel Daniel, Madras.

THERE WERE 309 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 4th May, of which 73 were from small-pox, 58 from cholera, 65 from fever, 19 from diarrhoea and dysentery, 18 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Four persons died from old age and 8 children were still-born. Among the non-Asiatic and mixed races four persons died from small-pox, and 8 died from cholera. The greatest mortality prevailed in the Jorasanko Ward where the ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population is 53.1.

THE SUMMER VACATION of the Schools has already commenced. The weather is now pretty cool, and a summer vacation at this time is an anachronism. It ought to be deferred.

WE HAVE received the following telegram regarding the Malta Expeditionary Force :

Transports carrying Expeditionary force arrived Aden ninth and tenth instant, passed on ; all well except Bengal towing Oriflamme and Saint Oysth towing Helen Scott and Clydesdale put in to repair engines. There had been five cases of cholera on board the Clydesdale, of which one European and two natives had proved fatal. No cases of cholera since sixth instant, and report on tenth instant is all well.

WE HAVE the pleasure to state that Babu Tardeknath Poramanick has subscribed Rupees 15 annually in aid of the Hospital Nurses' Fund, Calcutta.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

Constantinople, 4th May.—In to-day's sitting of the Turkish Parliament, the President of the Council of State declared that Turkey will observe neutrality, and defend her own territory. Baker Pasha has been appointed commander of the first Turkish Army Corps, which defends the lines of Constantinople. The Russians have occupied Pravady, and cut off all communication between Shumla and Varna. The Grand Duke Nicholas has arrived at St. Petersburg.

5th.—The Russians and Turks have arranged for a return of the Bulgarian refugees to their homes.

6th.—Frequent interviews are taking place between General Todleben and the Turkish Military authorities. Todleben intends changing the position of the Russian troops before Constantinople.

7th.—The Roumelian insurrectionary movement is gaining ground in the Balkans. General Todleben will shortly retire the main Russian force to the lines at Tchamaldja, leaving a small force at San Stefano. The Russians have offered to retire from San Stefano to a straight line from Dedegatch to Adrianople, provided the British squadron withdraws from the Sea of Marmora.

8th.—Russians have removed their chief depots to Schataldja.

10th.—A proclamation has been issued by the insurgents in the Rhodope Mountains calling to arms the Christian popula-

tion in the Provinces of Thrace Macedonia, and Epirus against Russia.

9th.—A Massulman insurrection has broken out on the borders of old Serbia and Albania and skirmishes between the Servians and insurgents have taken place. The Turks will only partially evacuate Shumla because the Russians only withdraw to Saint George from San Stefano.

6th.—In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question put, said that active negotiations were proceeding between Russia, and that under the present circumstances, their discussion would be highly injurious. The British Government, he said, had resolved some time ago to send an Expeditionary force from India, but had not thought it necessary to inform the House of their intentions. Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to a further question, said that the expenses of the Indian Expedition would be borne by the Imperial Exchequer. The Russian Ambassador in London has gone to St. Petersburg on an important mission.

7th.—The Times of to day states that the desire for peace is increasing at Saint Petersburg.

10th.—The Lockout of cotton operatives is extending and there seems to be no prospect of settlement. Five-sixths of production is stopped.

Athens 6th May.—Serbia is increasing her armaments.

Belgrade 6th May.—The insurrection in Thessaly and Macedonia has ceased owing to the mediation of the British Consuls.

Paris May 10th.—The Prince of Wales has assured the French Government that the British Government will do nothing relative to the Suez Canal without the accord of the French Government.

London 10th April.—The result of the race for the One Thousand Guinea is Pilgrimage first ; Jeannette second ; Clemeutine third. The latest news from the Cape states that the Kafir rising is extending, and that fighting is continuous. Count Schouvaloff has visited Prince Bismark, and afterwards proceeded to St. Petersburg.

Constantinople 10th May.—The insurgents in Thessaly and Epirus have agreed to an amnesty.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., on Thursday, the 19th Inst. at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Specific Gravity.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Saturday the 11th Inst next, at 4 P. M.

Subject : Oxygen, and Ozone.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1878.

BARODA.

WE have before us the administration report of Baroda for the second year of the new regime. It is very interesting. Sir Madhava Row, the Minister, on whom has devolved the responsibility of organizing and working the present administration, has performed his task most creditably. We will not recapitulate the circumstances under which the present system of administration was introduced. The experiment was important for many reasons, but there were two issues involved, the value of which could not be exaggerated. In the first place chaos and anarchy had reigned supreme in the State, and the first object of the British Government was to establish order and good government. In the second place this object was to be attained through the native agency, by following lines of indigenous thought, feeling and civilization. In both these respects the new Administration has been eminently successful. The relations of the Native Administration with the British Government are thus described by the Governor General's Agent. "It is to be explained," says Mr. Melville, "that Baroda is entirely administered by Sir Madava Row, and that the Agent to the Governor-General is merely the representative of the British Government, charged with duties very similar to those which he would have to perform were the State under the Government of a ruling Gaekwar. Although the minority of His Highness the Gaekwar, and the peculiar circumstances under which the existing administration came into being, cause the supervision of the Government of India to be somewhat closer than would otherwise be necessary, yet the Agent to the Governor-General studiously abstains from needless interference with the free action of the Minister. The relations between that officer and the Native Administration are of the most cordial nature." So the whole responsibility of the administration has primarily devolved upon Sir Madhava Row. And the Agent thus testifies as to how Sir Madhava Row has performed his task. "Sir Madhava Row's report," says Mr. Melville, "speaks sufficiently clearly for the work he has done. His industry is unceasing, his ability remarkable. The work he does is honest work and

not for show, and his principal coadjutors are imbued with his spirit. The State could not be in better hands, and what has been accomplished appears to me to be as much as could have been expected." The principal officers of the State are for the most part well educated native gentlemen. We wish a list of these officers had been appended to the report. Only one or two doctors and engineers are we believe Europeans. Regarding the appointment of Minister in a Native State Sir Madhava Row says, "my conviction is that, as a general rule, it would hereafter be almost impossible for these Native States permanently to maintain their existing attributes of political individuality and to co-operate harmoniously with the Imperial Government in its high mission in India, unless these States appoint Ministers qualified to reconcile, as far as may be possible, the Asiatic and European orders of ideas." This is perfectly true. Indeed, if Sir Madhava Row had not possessed liberal English education, we doubt whether he would have been able to achieve the success which it has been his lot to accomplish. And the remarks which he has made about the importance of English education to Ministers of Native States apply equally to other principal officers of those States. He has himself seen the advantage of the employment of the educated native in the work of administration in Baroda. Indeed, the educated native by combining a knowledge and appreciation of Western ideas with Eastern notions, sympathies and civilization, is peculiarly fitted to follow a golden mean.

Vast and varied work has been done by the new Administration of Baroda. In the first place we are told that the political settlement of the country is complete, and the authority of the Sirkar is implicitly respected everywhere. The belief in the permanence and stability of the new order of things has permeated all classes of people. Faction and intrigue have subsided in inactivity. The Sirdars are an element of strength and weakness in a Native State. If they are satisfied, they contribute to the good administration of the State, but if they are dissatisfied they intrigue and conspire. The Sirdars of Baroda were a discontented lot, because the new Administration deprived them of their opportunities for intrigue and plunder. But Sir Madhava Row has by his tact and judgment brought them under wholesome influence. He reports : "The class in general is slowly awakening to the necessities of altered times and circumstances. They feel that they must themselves respect the claims of law and justice. They feel that they will not be permitted to screen their retainers from the penalties of misconduct. They are gaining the impression that debts resulting from reckless extravagance have their inconveniences. They suspect that what is costly yet not useful cannot very long maintain ground. They perceive that they must properly educate their children to enable them to be of use to the State. Such thoughts and feelings probably cause them anxiety which may be regarded as the precursor of improvement." A special Court has been established for the adjudication of disputes between the Sirdars, which is working satisfactorily. The land revenue of Baroda amounts to about eighty lakhs of rupees per annum, and the revenue department is, therefore, the most important. It is entrusted to Khan Bahadur Pestonji Jehanghir. Although full particulars of the working of this department have not been given, still much hard work it seems has been done by it. The judicial department is modelled on that of the British Government. The Governor General's Agent bears the following testimony to its efficiency : "It is my belief that justice, civil as well as criminal, is administered in a way that reflects great credit on the Administration, considering the short time the State has been under the authority of Sir Madava Row. The subordinate Courts are now required to submit monthly returns of work, and these returns are examined, and action is taken on them by the Judges of the High Court at Baroda. It has also given me much pleasure to learn that one of the Judges of that Court has lately been out on circuit for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the subordinate Courts. It will no doubt be thought by Sir Madava Row desirable that one of the Judges

should make a tour of all the Subordinate Courts in the cold season of each year." The Police has also been reorganized. The Governor General's Agent says: "Its efforts are believed to have been fairly successful in all parts of the territory where it had been put in working order by the early part of the period under report, with the great exception of the Northern Division, which adjoins Ahmedabad and Palanpore. In that division there is a grievous want of security for life and property. The Police so far has been a failure in that division. This failure is due, not to a deficiency in the number of the men employed or to the insufficient funds devoted to the Police by the Administration, but to want of supervision and to the want of cordiality between the Subah, who is the chief executive officer, and the local head of the Police. Supervision from Baroda must be close and unceasing, and the requirements of the local officers promptly attended to." The Jails do not afford sufficient accommodation, but improvements are in contemplation. In all departments of the State there is vitality and energy. Works of public utility are being constructed with vigour, municipal improvements are in fair play, education is progressing, and the finances are prosperous. Baroda has an excellent high school, in which English and the Vernaculars are taught. There are 104 Vernacular schools in the Gaekwar's territory under State supervision, and three of these are private, receiving aid from the State. A Vernacular College of Science has been established. The primary object of this institution is to train doctors, engineers and lawyers for the Baroda State. The Agent says: "If the experiment succeeds, the effects will be felt beyond Baroda. Already there are several pupils from the adjacent British districts. The science imparted is primarily European, but it is also desired to combine with the European whatever is of value in Indian medical science. Gymnastics are cultivated." The financial position of Baroda ought to be an example to our Government. We give below a statement of receipts and disbursements:

Receipts.		Ra.
Land revenue	...	89,01,615
Tributes called Gansdana and fixed jumabundi	...	6,60,259
Abkari (sale of spirituous liquors and drugs)	...	1,87,524
Miscellaneous taxes	...	2,37,463
Customs (land, sea, transit, and town duties)	...	11,24,148
Opium (excise and duty)	...	2,50,086
Stamps	...	2,17,615
Mint	...	51,000
Judicial fees, fines, &c.	...	1,73,883
Education	...	10,593
Interest	...	3,63,002
Railway (Dabhol Line) net receipts	...	10,742
Miscellaneous receipts	...	2,90,804
Total of receipts	...	1,24,78,802
Disbursements.		Ra.
Palace	...	15,91,252
Huzoor catchery establishments	...	3,09,180
Land Revenue Department	...	8,66,785
Other civil establishments	...	1,63,622
Judicial Establishments	...	2,42,983
Police	...	6,93,224
Jails	...	75,379
Military Department	...	34,87,924
Assamildars, nemnookdars, pensions and miscellaneous allowances	...	7,35,499
Public Works	...	5,62,492
Education	...	1,17,595
Medical Department	...	81,209
Municipalities	...	1,31,793
Religious and charitable allowances	...	4,68,235
Miscellaneous	...	2,97,800
Extraordinary charges	...	5,94,643
Total of payments	...	1,04,24,385

The cash balance at the close of the year at the Central and Subsidiary Treasuries was in round numbers 67 lakhs of rupees. There stood invested in British Indian Government Promissory Notes a sum of 82 lakhs, and there had been paid for investment in the new British Indian Loan a sum of 19½ lakhs. The administration of Baroda under the new regime has thus proved highly successful. Much has been done, but more of course remains to be done. And Sir Madhava Row is fully alive to the magnitude of his task. The Maharaja is now fourteen years of age, and if the administration remains in the hands of the present Minister till His Highness attains the age of 21 years, we hope the limit will not be lowered, we feel confident that Baroda will become a model State. The Revolution, which has brought about this state of things, will thus prove a substantial blessing to

the people of Baroda. A great future awaits the Maharaja. We conclude in the words of the Minister:—

"It is hoped that His Highness will become a truly model Prince; that he will wisely and cordially promote every useful progress in his dominions; that, in short he will become an important co-efficient power in the accomplishment of the colossal task England has undertaken in the East,—to set again afloat a long-stranded civilization and to impel it forward with all the vigour and velocity of an age, which has, indeed, abolished the slavery of man, but has substituted the far more relentless slavery of steam and electricity!"

LORD NORTHBROOK ON INDIAN TAXATION.

LORD NORTHBROOK made some remarkable statements regarding Indian taxation before the Commons' Committee on Public Works of India. We give the following from His Lordship's evidence:

Mr. Fawcett—"You endorse the statement made by Lord Mayo, to the effect that increased taxation led to discontent amongst the natives?"

"When I went to India I made every enquiry into the matter, and got the opinions of experienced officials coming in direct contact with the native mind, and I arrived at the conclusion that Lord Mayo was quite correct in his statement."

"Bearing the fact in mind, having carefully examined into it yourself, you came to the decided conclusion that however useful public works might be, it was inexpedient to carry them out if they led to increased taxation?"

"Yes."
"Having arrived, then at the evil of increased taxation in India, your Policy was based on the principle that you would not impose additional taxation for irrigation or other works?"

"Yes."
"You adopted also a policy of reduced taxation?"

"Yes, in one respect."
"Was there any increase in local taxation during your viceroyalty?"

"Two local taxes were taken off."

"Since you have left India, we have to consider a policy entirely opposite to yours: public works are being constructed, and taxes are being imposed?"

"As regards public works, I don't think there has been any alteration in taxation since I returned to England."

"A new tax has been imposed, and the proceeds of that tax will go to the construction of public works, consequently the policy objected to by you is being carried on?"

"I was not aware that a portion of the money raised by the new tax was to go for public works."

"You have read the statements concerning the tax, and what other inference can you draw from them except that the new tax will be devoted to public works?"

"It is very difficult to say, when the whole of the revenue comes in, to what particular purpose certain parts of it will be applied. I was not aware that the new taxes were put on for the purpose of carrying out public works, but rather that they were made in order to get a surplus."

"But if you get a surplus by fresh taxation and spend it or a portion of it on public works, you are carrying out a policy antagonistic to that advocated by Lord Mayo and by yourself?"

"No doubt, that is so."

"Is it not true that the surplus will be spent on public works?"

"I don't care to answer that question. In doing so, I might disapprove of a particular policy without really intending to do so. I believe the cost for public works is less now than when I was in India. I believe that in 1876-77, excluding famine charges, the surplus would have been half a million, or perhaps more."

"Is your mind changed since you left India as to the policy of constructing public works which involve additional taxation?"

"I can only speak as to my impressions when I was in India; I don't know the state of the country during the last two years, but I possess a very strong opinion that in a country like India, it is very unwise to be constantly altering taxation or imposing fresh taxation."

"A work which you would think very desirable in itself you are of opinion should not be carried out because the benefits which would result from it would be dearly purchased if fresh taxation had to be imposed?"

"Certainly."

And whilst Lord Northbrook was at the helm of Indian affairs His Lordship consistently carried out his views on the subject of taxation. In a minute dated the 14th April 1873 His Lordship wrote:

"Since my arrival in India I have spared no trouble to ascertain whether the opinions expressed in 1871 as to the existence of discontent throughout a considerable part of the country were correct or not and in the autumn of last year a circular was addressed to the several Local Governments and Administrations calling for reports upon the subject. The reports were received in the course of the winter. In the mean time, I had endeavoured to make myself acquainted with the various financial questions which had been recently under discussion."

And His Lordship came to the following conclusions:

"With respect to the future His Excellency in Council, believes that no additional taxation is required for the purpose of maintaining the finances of India in a sound and satisfactory condition. Besides the gradual expansion of the

revenue which may reasonably be expected there will be in the course of the years 1874-75 and 1875-76 a reduction of expenditure of nearly half a million per annum, in consequence of the time having arrived when the stock of the East India Company will be paid off. Any increase of expenditure which may be necessary in some branches of the public service may His Excellency in Council believe be met by economy in others. The schemes for public works chargeable to loan funds have been revised, and so far as reliance can be placed upon careful estimates the completion of the system of guaranteed railways and the construction by Government of the railway and irrigation works now sanctioned or contemplated, will not entail any serious additional charge upon the annual revenues. The Government of India has therefore decided that it is not necessary with reference to the present or prospective condition of the finances that the income tax should be re-imposed or that any other tax should be imposed in addition to the existing sources of revenue."

His Lordship went fully into the question of Public Works. He thus wrote about military works:

"With respect to the future I fully recognize the importance of good barrack accommodation for the soldier but if extravagant expenditure is to be avoided in Public Works of this kind estimates and designs must be produced and considered before the works are commenced and measures must be taken to ensure their economical and efficient construction. I regret to say that both as regards original design and efficient and economical construction Military Public Works in India have hitherto been exceedingly faulty and that large sums of public money have been wasted. The Earl of Mayo felt the necessity of a thorough change of system and shortly before his death introduced several changes into the Public Works Department; it has therefore been during this year in a state of transition and still requires the careful attention of the Government. For my own part, until I am satisfied that a thoroughly sound and satisfactory system is established and at work, I cannot be a party to any large expenditure upon Military Works."

His Lordship then determined to abandon some of the ambitious and expensive works projected by Lord Mayo's Government:

	Intended capital outlay	£
Sardar Canal in Oudh	...	3,000,000
Rohree Canal in Sind	...	1,700,000
Lower Sutlej Canal Punjab	...	3,000,000
Kanhan Project Central Provinces	...	300,000
Moota Project Bombay, reduced by about	...	100,000
Taptee Project ditto. (suspended)	...	394,000
Other projects in Bombay, about	...	200,000
	...	8,694,000

His Lordship's policy was certainly not to stand still. He made a forecast of public works extraordinary, which he distributed as follows:

	£
187-74	2,106,807
1874-75	1,964,078
1875-76	1,970,678
1876-77	1,962,638
1877-78	1,982,972

His Lordship remarked that "so far as reliance can be placed upon careful estimates the completion of the system of Guaranteed Railways and the construction by Government of the Railway and Irrigation Works now sanctioned or contemplated will not entail any serious additional charge upon the annual revenues."

Then it was urged that additional taxation ought to be resorted to with a view to reduce the debt. Lord Northbrook thus replied:

"I quite agree that it may occasionally be expedient to use the surplus, which the Government may have at its command, for the purpose of reducing debt other than of remitting taxes; but I cannot recognize the obligation of imposing taxes which are not required for the purpose of establishing an equilibrium between the income and expenditure of the year, in order to balance the accounts of a series of years, and to provide for a deficit which occurred long ago, and for which provision was then made."

I have now, I trust, sufficiently explained the reasons which have led me to the conclusion that no additional taxation whether by the re-imposition of the Income tax, or by the imposition of other taxes is required for the purpose of securing the safety of the finances under ordinary circumstances. Calamities such as war of famine have been left out of consideration because provision must be made for them apart from any ordinary financial calculations should the necessity unfortunately arise."

But since Lord Northbrook has left India there has been a fearful famine in the land. It has cost the State nine millions of pounds sterling. The interest on this sum comes to thirty-six lacs of rupees per annum, but since His Lordship's departure there has been additional taxation by local imposts in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces to the tune of 40 lacs of rupees per annum or more than the amount of interest on the famine outlay, not to mention the increase from natural expansion of revenue. But Sir John Strachey is not satisfied with this increased income. In the first place he has gone directly against the principle laid down by Lord Northbrook that we ought not to "recognize the obligation of imposing taxes, which are not required for the purpose of establishing an

equilibrium between the income and expenditure of the year, in order to balance the accounts of a series of years, and to provide for a deficit which occurred long ago and for which provision was then made." Sir John regardless of this sound and just principle mixed up the famine accounts of 1874 with those of 1877, and produced a total of famine expenditure of 16 millions, for which he said a provision should be made in 1878! Now even taking this figure the interest would come to 64 lacs, and if the Finance Minister wished, he could have met this deficit with the existing resources at his command. For instance he had a revenue of 40 lacs from the taxation measures of 1877, and if he had not surrendered this year 20 lacs of Salt revenue in Bengal for the sake of sentiment without any sensible benefit to the tax-payers, the two together would have covered the interest on 16 millions of famine expenditure. But Sir John want an insurance fund to meet famine expenditure hereafter, which he proposes to invest in public works. We have shewn above that Lord Northbrook was dead opposed to the prosecution of public works by additional taxation. If his Lordship had been now at the head of Indian affairs we are sure the country would not have been afflicted with fresh taxation. As His Lordship said in reference to the repeal of the Customs duties: "Whatever may be the objections to Customs duties, they possess the advantages of being collected easily and paid without pressure. These advantages are of peculiar importance in India, where new taxes are particularly liable to occasion popular discontent. To substitute direct taxes or new Excise duties for the Customs duties which are now imposed upon foreign goods, seems to me to be a policy which would be contrary to the interests of the people of India, and which no statesman with a knowledge of India and a sense of responsibility could be found to propose." Would that the present Government had borne these truths in mind! But unfortunately there is no fixity in the principles and policy of the Government of India!

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which the Native troops have volunteered their services for the expedition to Malta. The Bombay papers give them no end of *kudos*. The *Bombay Gazette* says, "the 13th Bengal Native Infantry, on board the Bengal and Oriflamme, are a fine set of soldierly fellows, who evidently know well that the duty of a good soldier is to bear hardness and be content with what is provided for him. All were as happy as if they were going on furlough, instead of facing an unknown enemy, in a strange land, whose very name many had scarcely heard." The Goorkhas, says the same writer, have borne all the inconveniences of sea-life "without a grumble." Of the Sikhs he writes: "We spoke to some of the Sikhs, who were hard at work, washing the main deck. They did not object to the work, but said that if they were to land strong and fit to meet the enemy, a larger amount of food than the free allowance of about one pound per head was necessary; they would willingly pay for the extra quantity if it could not be given to them gratis, but our 'pukka' Bengal seer of about two pounds was what they were accustomed to have, and their appetites could not be well satisfied with the lesser quantity. They were perfectly good-tempered about it." Then came the Ninth Bombay Native Infantry, who received an ovation. The writer says, one remarkable cry that rose like one voice from the ranks, every now and again, was, "Hurrah—Ranee-ka-Jai!"—victory to the Queen! There was thus the utmost enthusiasm among the men. Let us turn to the other side of the shield. How have the arrangements been made for their accommodation and comfort? We will give the tale in the words of the Special Correspondent of the *Pioneer*. He was sadly struck with "the want of care and foresight in the arrangements on board, and this, notwithstanding that the vessels have been and are being incessantly visited by all the Bombay civil and military executive from Sir Richard Temple downwards." He

then continues: "The cooking-houses for the native troops are made of wood tin-lined, not very safe things for board ship, but they are so defective as to make it impossible to use them until converted into fire-places by the use of bricks and mortar; and masons had to be sent on board to do this work—at a time, too, when the men were starving for their food. Arrangements of another kind are bad, and the stench on board some of the ships was when I visited them, horrible. This may be rectified when the ships have put to sea. There are not enough arm-racks. What the commissariat were about in supplying food and clothing I cannot imagine. Rice was shipped in large quantities for the use of Sikhs and Pathans; and the flannel drawers and jerseys are all too small for the average Bengal sepoy even, and for the large-framed north-countryman wore child's clothes. The canvas frocks are good and of sufficient size; but the socks, again, are flimsy, useless things. It is found that some of the iron tanks leak so badly as to be useless; and water has been stored in wooden casks, out of which the Sikhs will not drink. Indeed, when the Sikhs saw the water being taken on board through leathern hoses, they remonstrated, and canvas ones had to be procured. The Sikhs, also, naturally objected to tobacco and flour being served out *simultaneously*!" Again: "When the 31st arrived, tired, dirty, and hungry, after their long railway journey, they were at once set to work on embarkation duty, and they got no food till evening, and then only parched grain, which their colonel sent for from the bazaar, and paid for himself. The same sort of thing occurred as regards the 13th and the Goorkhas, who were all smuggled on board as quickly as possible. There can be no good reason for this precipitancy, certainly not as regards the 31st, which regiment has been detained some days in harbour. The proper course would have been to have encamped the men on arrival, giving them time to wash and cook, and to have employed fatigue parties on the embarkation duties, and then, when all was ready, to have sent the regiment on board. The officers are very indignant at the treatment their regiments have received here; and they think, very properly too, that in embarking native troops on an expedition of this nature, there should have been some military display; as it is, they have been all smuggled on board like a lot of convicts. Still the men display an excellent temper and spirit, and their fine physique is universally admired." The rations are insufficient. The correspondent says: "Ten chittacks of flour, the allowance first fixed, is ridiculously small for the large-framed men of the 13th and 31st Native Infantry, and the allowance of *ghi* is far too small. Then, too, the Mahomedans are all accustomed to meat diet, quite as much so as the Goorkhas; yet goats have only been provided for the latter. If our sepoys are to be fit for anything in a European climate, they must be well fed, both before and after experiencing it. Men accustomed to good feeding soon run down on board ship when fed on 'famine ration,' as they call the allowance here." Then cholera patients were smuggled in with healthy men. The Correspondent says: "I should think it was a very dangerous experiment, the boxing up a number of men tainted with cholera on boardship. I was once on board with cholera, and anything more unpleasant I never experienced. There was no getting away from it; and the shrieks of the poor fellows attacked resounded throughout the vessel. It is said that the cholera came from drinking impure water, and it seems that the drinking-water arrangements in camp are defective; if so, it is very disgraceful. I was told, also, that on the line of railway the water in some places was unfit for use, and that certainly one officer and some men were attacked with choleraic symptoms." The troops were to have left on the 2nd instant, but at 10 A. M. on that day there was no water in some of the ships and the fixings not then completed. The correspondent writes: "Had the expedition started from Calcutta, there would have been comparatively little fuss and difficulty, but Bombay, as at present constituted, is not equal to the strain." Then, again, some horses have been shipped with glanders. The Correspondent adds: "The time now is 10 A. M., and the *Trinacria* has

shipped no water for the horses, and the horse-boxes are not yet ready; yet some of the horses and all the ponies she is to take are in boxes alongside, where they are likely to remain till the evening before they are shipped. There was found to be, at the latest hour, an insufficiency of storage for water; and, among other devices, some engine tenders were got from the railway, and put on board. There is a large proportion of wooden tanks, made of new teak, and these not only leak out quickly, but the new teak has impregnated the water as to make it bitter and nauseous, and the horses refuse it."

In all other respects the Government has acted wisely. It has selected good officers and good regiments, and made liberal allowances. But the good intentions of the Government of India have been balked by the incompetent executive at Bombay. It is thus the Government suffers, and when this is pointed out by the press, it fancies that it is maligned, traduced and held up to public obloquy!

FAMINE ADMINISTRATION IN THE NORTH WEST.

HOWEVER anxious the Government may be to repress the Vernacular Press, it cannot ignore the power of the Press. The Government of India has been described to be a despotism tempered by public opinion; unfortunately public opinion in India is not strong enough, but such as it is, it cannot be always despised. We have an illustration of this fact in the recent correspondence published by the Government of India on the subject of famine administration in the N. W. P. Mr. Robert Knight of the *Statesman* in several letters to that paper brought serious charges of neglect of duty and mismanagement by the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces in dealing with the famine or scarcity in those provinces. Sir George Couper, the Lieutenant Governor, has recorded a minute refuting those charges. His Honor has resolved these charges into three heads, *viz.*, I.—That he showed no prevision and made no forecast of danger in circumstances that urgently demanded both; and the measures subsequently undertaken were ludicrously inadequate; that in point of fact, there never were any relief works worthy of the name until 20th January. II.—That a large majority of his officers have sent in appeal after appeal in every possible tone—"angry, piteous, sarcastic, economical, sanitary"—which have been met with cold denial and disbelief, and sometimes with censure and punishment. III.—That his statement that the people were unwilling to work is untrue. They would have been ready enough to work, but that a daily wage of six chittacks of flour and one of dhall was not enough for their support, and therefore they would not come to the relief works where this dole was given. Sir George Couper has categorically denied these charges, and the Governor General in Council has given him *sapthai*. Mr. Knight has, however, in his paper, reiterated his charges, and brought forth a strong array of facts in support. Mr. Knight says, "our charge is that Sir George Couper did not 'foresee' or make any provision whatever for the dreadful calamity that hung over the provinces like a black cloud: that he did not discern its presence even when it was raging around him, as the mortality returns shew that it was, throughout November." He continues: "We are under the heavy disadvantage of not possessing Sir George Couper's reports to the Government of India; but one of his reports is in our hands—his report to the Government on the 23rd November last. Now, in that report we find him assuring the Government that all 'danger of widespread famine had happily passed away,' and openly admitting that 'if relief works on a large scale had been necessary,' his Government would have been 'in a most serious difficulty, from the absence of any well considered projects for large public works on which to employ the people.' Widespread famine, as we now know, was at that very moment disclosing itself. He was on the very verge of the calamity, when he assured the Government that all 'danger' had passed away," and happily so, because, if it had occurred, he was totally unprepared to meet it. In the same

letter he told the Government that everything depended on the Christmas rains. If these fell seasonably, everything would be well, and he would be able to meet any distress arising from the failure of the previous *khureef* out of local resources, without troubling the Government of India. But the Christmas rains did fall, and yet there was widespread distress. This was admitted by Sir George Couper in his report to the Government of India dated the 26th February last. He wrote: "The copious rainfall in December and January was not an unmixed blessing, for it deprived the laboring classes of the work they would otherwise have obtained in irrigating the crops; and the general failure of the kharif grains, on which they ordinarily subsist, and which have been less abundant in the markets than wheat or barley, and quite as dear, deprived them as well of their usual food. The result has been that unable to obtain their usual work, and with the grains on which they ordinarily depend for food selling at famine rates, the large class of day laborers have been in a great measure compelled to eke out their subsistence by eating the green leaves of sarson, gram, and other plants. These remarks apply chiefly to the Agra and Rohilkhand Divisions, the greater part of Oudh, and parts of the Benares Division. The distress was much aggravated by the quite abnormal cold which came upon us so very suddenly and unexpectedly after the rain which fell in the first part of January. In ordinary years the poorest classes have abundance of straw for their bedding, and are thus kept warm at night when the cold is most severe; but this year when in some places even the thatch has been pulled off the houses to feed the cattle, they were unable to get this auxiliary to their scanty clothing, and the cold acting on frames already enfeebled by insufficient nourishment has undoubtedly produced a mortality considerably in excess of the usual rate at the present season of the year." Two things were thus admitted by Sir George Couper in February last. Firstly, that the December rains did not save the crops. Secondly, that the people, already "enfeebled by insufficient nourishment," fell easy prey to the extreme cold of the season. The question is, if the Government had taken care of them, if it had given them sufficient food and clothing, would they have died in such large numbers like rotten sheep? But Sir George says that the sufferers from the scarcity would not come to relief works, and hence the unusual rate of mortality among them. Mr. Knight answers that it was the low rate of wages, which must have deterred the people from coming to the relief works, and he holds the Government of India partly responsible for this sad result. The despatch of Government of India runs to this effect: "His Excellency advises that if relief-works are opened, the wages be fixed at the lowest subsistence rates." And now mark what followed. We quote the *Statesman*:

"In the middle of October last Colonel Fraser, the Secretary to the Government of the North-West in the Public Works Department made the second tour that Sir George Couper speaks of to all the Commissionerships in the provinces. He opened his visitation at Bareilly on the 19th October, having summoned the Commissioner, the Collector, and the Executive Engineers of the division to meet him there. He opened the proceedings by reading the following extract from a letter addressed to himself by Sir George Couper:—'Please discourage relief-works in every possible way. It may be, however that when agricultural operations are over some of the people may want work. This however except on works for which there is budget provision should only be given if the Collector is satisfied that without it the people would actually starve. Mere distress is not a sufficient reason for opening a relief-work. And if a relief-work be started, task work should be rigorously exacted and the people put on the barest subsistence wage; so that we may be satisfied, that if any other kind of work were procurable elsewhere they would resort to it.'"

And the natural result of these instructions was the repression of official zeal in the cause of humanity. This is evident from the action taken by the district officers. The following Resolution was passed at Bareilly, "one of the chief centres of the dreadful mortality that followed":—

"The opinion of the meeting is that until the real position of the people be clearly known—which it cannot be for another month or six weeks—it will be best to close the works now in hand, reserving however

the projects enumerated in the appendix to meet immediate needs."

We are next told that at the same meeting, Colonel Fraser directed that "all rates on existing works should be immediately reduced *** so as to give bare subsistence." That the Collector of Budaon (Mr. Sandys) strongly urged the Commissioner not to close the works. That the Collector of Bijnour (Mr. Colvin) pointed out that "the pressure would probably continue until the middle of April." He shewed that crowds of the people were still on the works, and added:—

"There is nothing here to attract labour. It is a bare subsistence wage and that people will come and work for it, shows that the continuance of the works is necessary. Wages, 1 anna per man, 3 pice per woman, 1 pice per child."

Let the reader remember these rates—one anna per man. Sir George says they were one and a half. The Collector of Shajehanpore (Mr. Duthoit) remonstrated to the same effect, and wrote:

"There is, I am afraid no room for hope that relief works will cease to be necessary in this district. On the contrary I look for a large increase in the numbers upon them by the end of another three weeks."

The *Statesman* remarks:

"The Collector of Moradabad wrote to the same purpose so that all five Collectors in the Rohilkhand division distinctly warned Sir George Couper in October that to close the works would be to deliver the people over to death. The pretence that the people would not come to the works if true at all was true only after they had been driven therefrom by rigorous task-work on starvation wages 'the lowest subsistence wage'; and Colonel Fraser undertook this tour for the very purpose of driving the people from the works. Thus we find him at Meerut, minutely concerning Alighur:—

"The Collector asks for much more relief work than the Commissioner deems necessary. The Executive Engineer will proceed at once to that district and see that the rates are reduced to the bare subsistence wages."

At Agra (25th October) it was resolved, Colonel Fraser being present, "to stop all works now in hand, but to resume a certain number of them on sustenance wages and task-work, if distress came." We repeat that this sustenance wage at Agra in January, was 12 ounces of flour and 2 ounces of dhall per day, and as this is one of the facts which Mr. McMinin most properly communicated to us, we appeal to him to corroborate it. At Lucknow, we find Colonel Fraser again urging upon the assembled officers, that "mere distress was not to be considered a reason for opening relief-works," and that His Honor had directed that "no relief-works should be started unless absolutely necessary to prevent starvation." At Fyzabad on the 1st of November, we find him urging in the same way upon the assembled officers, that the Lieutenant-Governor had decided "that where works are commenced, they must be carried out on a system of sustenance wages, calculated on certain tasks, which must be rigorously exacted." At Benares, on the 3rd November, we find him holding very peculiar language on the subject. Let the reader note it carefully:—

"With the view of saving the Government excess expenditure hereafter, all works in the budget, except those of a very emergent character, should be postponed until late in the season, when it could better be determined whether to take them up as relief-works, or not—i.e., by paying the labourers only sustenance wages and by rigorously exacting task-work."

In other words, although the works were sanctioned and provided for in the regular Budget of the year, at ordinary fair wages rate, advantage was to be taken of the extremity of the poor to defer their execution; and force the people to execute them on starvation allowances, under a rigorous exaction of task-work. And yet the people were not starved off the works."

But the rule of bare subsistence wage as we have shewn above emanated from the Government of India. The *Statesman* makes the following remarks on this point:

"So far back as the 29th August last, a communication was addressed by the Government of India to the Government of the North-West, in which His Excellency the Viceroy shewed very clearly his dislike of certain proposals that had been made by the local Government to open relief-works in the provinces. 'His Excellency advises,' ran the despatch, 'that the relief-wage on such works be fixed at the lowest subsistence rate.' Let the reader note carefully the

words we have italicised. We are most reluctant to say so—for we have a strong regard and esteem for him—but the truth is Sir John Strachey belongs to the old school that does not believe in the new famine-relief policy. Sir John has never cordially accepted that policy, and it is he, we fear, who struck the key-note of the Imperial policy, both in Madras and now in the North-West, which ended so deplorably in both. He belongs, quite honestly we are sure, to the old school of thought upon the subject. He regards it as Utopian and Quixotic to suppose that the Government should charge itself with the responsibility of keeping the people alive in famine. Stated nakedly and in the form in which the *Pioneer* has many times put it—it is a Quixotic interference with Nature to attempt to thwart her efforts to dispose of the surplus population of the land. Nature which sends the storm-wave of the hurricane over the land to engulf a quarter of a million of the population who are only starving thereon, would effect the same beneficent end in the North-West by now and again refusing the rainfall of the year, and instead of recognizing the ultimate beneficence of her intentions, we stupidly step in with our relief-works and new famine policy, to preserve the people alive, whom Nature was kindly minded to be rid of. We could understand these views, if the men who hold them would but go a little further, and help these beneficent designs of nature by shortening the agonies of the people. We grow plenty of opium; well, when famine comes, let us help the victims out of existence, painlessly. Instead of slowly starving them to death, "on the lowest subsistence rates," give them a good comfortable dose of opium, and put an end to their long agony. We are most distressed to find this key-note once more dominating the action of the Supreme Government."

All honor to Mr. Knight for thus fighting the cause of humanity. He has abundantly proved his case. We only wish him to bear in mind that the natives feel as much as the Europeans, and that when they write strongly they feel strongly. Unfortunately he would allow himself the utmost latitude of expression, but would give none to the natives by upholding the Vernacular Press Act.

THE POONA PETITION AGAINST THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

THE POONA SURVAJANIK SABHA has taken the start of the other parts of India in petitioning Parliament against the Vernacular Press Act. There were most successful meetings on the subject held in Calcutta, Dacca, and Lahore, but the promoters of these meetings have committed a grave mistake in not adopting petitions then and there. This is the month of May, and but two months of the present session of Parliament remain. If they send in the petitions next month, they will be too late for this session, and if this session passes away, it is doubtful whether much will be done next session. Strike while the iron is hot—is a motto which ought to be always kept in view in political agitation. The petition of the Poona Survajanik Sabha is well-reasoned, thoughtful and elaborate. In some parts it is rather too strongly worded, and we wish for the sake of the petitioners the few strong words used here and there had been omitted. The petitioners approach the House of Commons with the following appropriate words: "Your House is the highest sovereign power to whose charge the work of governing India on principles of right and freedom has been entrusted." The petitioners frankly state that if the Government had avowed that political emergencies had led to the measure, they would not have complained. They state:

The measure is so exceptionally arbitrary and retrograde that your Memorialists are led to think that there must have been more potent influences operating upon the minds of the Indian authorities than the petty causes assigned. From some portions of the speeches made by the Viceroy and some of the members of the Legislative Council it seemed to be suggested that the present European crisis weighed upon the minds of the authorities in consenting to pass this restrictive legislation. If such an avowal had been made and the public had been taken into confidence your Memorialists feel sure that Her Majesty's Indian subjects would have supported a measure of state necessity if it was impartial and temporary in its application. Your Memorialists are aware that it would be awkward for the Government of India to avow any such motive in the present uncertainty of affairs and consequently they do not lay stress on the absence of any such avowal but if such was really the motive of Government the best way would have been to follow the precedent of Act 1857.

On this point we cannot do better than quote Sir John Kaye's opinion on Lord Canning's Press

Act. In his History of the Sepoy Revolt Sir John says :

"That it is the duty of a Government, in the general interests of the community at periods of great popular excitement to obtain the sanction of the Legislature for the exercise of exceptional powers, has never been questioned. The Liberty of the Subject and the Liberty of the Press are blessings to which every Englishman holds fast as to an inalienable birthright. But there are times and seasons when the most constitutional of Governments impose restrictions on the former by suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, and do so without reproach when the public safety seems to demand a temporary suspension of the ordinary laws of the land. It is necessary to the justification of such a measure only that the Government should be one of extreme urgency, and that the violence of persons should be sufficient to demand such violent interference with their liberties. And the same with respect to liberty of speech."

The petitioners thus dwell on the inalienable right of the British subject, irrespective of country, color, and creed, to the liberty of thought, speech and writing :

Your Memorialists feel assured that in appealing to your Hon'ble House on this subject they will meet with perfect sympathy in assuming that the freedom of thought and speech is a right to which all subjects of the British Crown are entitled and of which they should not be deprived except when it is placed beyond doubt that the enjoyment of it is incompatible with the preservation of peace. Your Memorialists have looked in vain for any such case made out by the Government of India in the statement of objects and reasons appended to the Bill. Indeed in the speeches made in Council it was vaguely asserted that the writings in the Vernacular Newspapers were such as to produce disaffection, but no instance was quoted in which any class of subjects was shown to have been so affected by these writings as to give any indications of a change in their loyal feeling. There are 2,000 newspapers in India and out of the files of these for three years the official reporters with the greatest assiduity have succeeded in selecting 150 extracts which have been quoted as evincing a bad spirit and which have been alleged to be couched in improper words, but there are several considerations which make hasty inferences from these quotations entirely unreliable for the purposes of legislation. The extracts being torn away from the context in which they were written look much more general in their application than they were intended, or understood by their readers to be. Passages look much worse when taken out of their context and modifying words in connexion with which they are intended to be understood. The evil attains a greater magnitude when the passages are rendered into another language. These faults are only theoretically possible but your Memorialists are in a position to assert from their intimate knowledge of the Vernaculars that the extracts relied upon by the Government of India to partake of all these defects and inaccuracies. Out of the extracts from Newspapers published in the Bombay Presidency there are but few which can be said to have a seditious bearing. Your Memorialists add in appendix A. abstract of each of the articles from which these extracts were made with remarks against each proving the entire absence of any seditious character in them. The majority of these passages is intended to criticise what the writers regard as the high handed acts of the British Officers or of the burdens of new taxes laid upon the subjects or of the decay of native manufactures and industries as a consequence of British competition, and the criticism for the most part was made in such a spirit that your Memorialists will not shrink from standing before the bar of your Hon'ble House to read them as the statement of their views. The English and Anglo-India Press is full of the same criticisms, and the Native Press seldom transcends the limits observed by their superiors. Your Memorialists still contend that a free exposition of such evils is much more loyal than timid and brooding silence which looks and allows well-meaning but ill-informed Government Officers to spread the seeds of misery among a population which has no political foresight, and which will never assist Government to understand its position or feelings. It is necessary for the success of all Governments that the governed should be permitted to help the Governors by a free expression of their wants and their opinions upon all public acts. Your Memorialists beg to add that this necessity is increased a hundred fold by reasons of the great social and religious distance which separates the rulers from the ruled in India. It may now and then occur that this free expression will be made in more bitter and severer terms than is desirable but this undesirable result must be tolerated not for itself but for the sake of good which will not come without it. Moreover when the people have no voice whatever in the actual administration of their affairs, it is absolutely necessary that they should have the broadest freedom to express with all openness possible their thoughts about such administrative measures as the Government may think to be best adapted to their condition.

The petitioners next notice the withdrawal of the jurisdiction of the Courts in matters under the Press Act. They remark :

"The next point to which your Memorialists feel bound to draw the attention of your Hon'ble House relates to the evils which the new legislation is sure to cause. The worst feature of the law is that it takes away from the jurisdiction of regularly constituted Judicial Courts the cognizance of those acts which fall properly within their province and commits the same to the uncontrolled discretion of the executive officers. This tendency is more or less observable in all laws that have been recently enacted in British India, and has several times been protested against both in and outside the Legislative Councils without any effect. How greatly this encroachment of the executive upon the authority of the regular courts militates against the accepted principles of British Indian Polity need scarcely be dwelt upon here. In this particular case the evil likely to result from this encroachment is intensified in a very high degree by the fact that the law does not define what is or is not to be regarded as seditious or likely to cause disaffection from the extracts which to the Government of India have proved the necessity of this harmful measure; it will be seen that the chief complaint against the editors of Native Newspapers relates mainly to the supposed harshness with which

the acts of individual officers are criticised. If in the very making of the law such an objectionable tendency to condemn all criticism upon the acts of individual officers have been shown by the authorities it may easily be imagined how, when armed by the absolute power given by this act, the officers of Government will not care to draw fine distinctions between honest criticism and the seditious lives against Government. The greatest danger to civil liberty lies in the provisions which confer the powers of initiation, final judgement and punishment on the very officers who think themselves injured. The powers entrusted to the executive or Police Officers are besides so very arbitrary and irresponsible and the guarantees for their discreet exercise are so few, that no editor or printer can henceforward afford to express difference of opinion with any strength on a measure approved by the officers of Government. These fears are not all fictitious. The act is hardly two months old, and already several papers have been stopped or put under extremely galling restraint without any care being taken on the part of the officials even to point out to the editors the objectionable articles or passages on account of which this punishment was meted out to them. Several first class newspapers have chosen at great pecuniary sacrifice to extinguish themselves rather than submit to the ignominious slavery imposed by the law.

The petitioners thus conclude :

Lastly your Memorialists beg to submit that the new Act is not to be regarded by itself but that it forms part of a long series of acts fraught with some evil tendencies and invidious distinctions and arbitrary exaltation of executive officers over the authority of the Judicial Courts which have characterised all recent legislative action and which threaten to weaken the confidence which has been undeservedly placed in the Government of India by Her Majesty's subjects. The enhancement of the salt duty immediately after the famine; the license tax pressing hardly upon the poor; lightly touching the rich and altogether exempting the officials; the abolition of the import duties necessitating additional taxation in India; the revenue jurisdiction and Forest acts; the proposed enhancement of stamp duty to the great discouragement of private arbitration; the amended civil and criminal procedure codes giving unusual powers of interference to the executive officers of Government; the proposed master and servants act unsettling well established domestic relations, the Indian arms act inducing undeserved mistrust in the loyalty of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, the reluctance to give effect to the Civil Service Act, the discontent shown to the cause of higher education by shutting up several colleges, the determination to enhance land revenue assessment throughout India, the protests of Local Governments and lastly the Indian Press Act; all these legislative and Executive Acts taken together inspire your Memorialists with an apprehension that a change of spirit has come upon the minds of the authorities in India which is fraught with great danger to the welfare of this country. Your Hon'ble House is the only authority to whom Her Majesty's subjects can appeal for redress and your Memorialists pray that your Hon'ble House will not only condemn the measure which forms the subject of the present appeal will also ensure the progressive freedom of Her Majesty's Indian subjects by enlarging the representative element in the Legislative Councils of India and by directing the adoption of such other measures as to your Hon'ble House may seem fit. And your Memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

And in support of the petition we would quote the following words of Sir Richard Temple from one of his Bengal administration reports :

If the line followed by the Vernacular press were generally that of praise of British persons and things, there might be suspicion of flattery; but as the line actually taken is often much the reverse, we may be confident that the comments are perfectly free and without reserve. I have accordingly paid due attention to this subject, and my general conclusion is decidedly favourable in respect to the loyalty and good-will of the Bengali press towards the British crown and nation, and towards British rule in the main. Occasionally, political observations are made of an evil tendency, and these whenever they occur must be condemned.

On the other hand, there frequently occur passages of signal loyalty the sincerity of which may claim acceptance. In the face of the adverse criticism upon other matters with which this press abounds. It frequently happens that in fundamental matters relating to the attachment of the thinking section of the people to British rule; the acknowledgment of the superior advantages of British rule on the whole as compared with any other; the public confidence in the good intentions of the British crown, Government and nation towards the natives; the gratitude of the natives for external security, religious freedom, material prosperity, and English education;—the case on behalf of the British is put by the Bengali press with a warmth and an impressiveness hardly ever surpassed, and seldom equalled by zealous advocates among ourselves.

Would that the authors of the Vernacular Press Act had viewed the character of the Vernacular Press in the noble spirit in which Sir Richard Temple did !

THE RIVAL RAILWAY SCHEMES.

THERE are two rival schemes before the public for connecting the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and South Eastern Railways by a central station at Calcutta. The one has been projected by Mr. Bruce, Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, and the other by Mr. Leslie, Agent of the East Indian Railway. Both are able engineers; both have great local experience; and both have powerful interests to back them. We have already noticed Mr. Bruce's scheme. Mr. Leslie has not yet elaborated his scheme, but in criticising Mr. Bruce's scheme he has sufficiently indicated his main points. He admits that

a railway bridge across the Hooghly, to connect the East Indian Railway with the Port Commissioners' jetties and tramways, is a necessity. He does not, however, approve Mr. Bruce's scheme. His own idea is to make a junction railway between the Hooghly station of the East Indian Railway and the Nyeahatty station of the Eastern Bengal Railway, to double the Eastern Bengal Railway thence to Sealdah, and to extend that railway to a central station at the Chitpore Road. The junction with the Eastern Bengal Railway would of course give the East Indian Railway direct communication with the Port Commissioners' tramway and jetties via the Chitpore branch of the Eastern Bengal Railway. Mr. Leslie holds that it is not the proper function of the Port Commissioners to provide a railway bridge across the Hooghly, or a central terminus, because, independently of work of this kind being *ultra vires*, they can only recoup themselves for the outlay on such works by imposing a pontage or toll of eight annas a ton on all goods crossing the bridge, making with the floating bridge toll a total charge of eighteen pence per ton on all goods brought by the East Indian Railway to Calcutta. He says that this would be entirely obviated if the bridge were constructed at Hooghly by the East Indian Railway Company, the East Indian Railway being simply remunerated for the cost of the works by general expansion of traffic consequent on reduction of charges and increased facilities. The same argument, he says, applies to the passenger traffic. The Port Commissioners propose to charge two annas for 1st and 2nd, one anna for intermediate, and two pice for 3rd class passengers; whereas if the bridge and central terminus be made by the East Indian Railway Company, no extra charge, we are told, would be made to the public. We do not agree with Mr. Leslie as to the functions of the Port Commissioners. The question for the public to consider is not whether this body or that has an inherent right to do this or that, but which scheme would be really advantageous to them. Mr. Leslie has, we must confess, ably argued against Mr. Bruce's scheme. He points out that the central station near Customs House would not be really central. He remarks: "The 3rd class is the only prying passenger traffic, and therefore is entitled to some consideration. The Chitpore Road station would suit this traffic, and also the intermediate class, better than any other locality. Even the existing stations at Howrah and Sealdah are more convenient points of arrival and departure for natives than the Custom House, being nearer to the northern portion of the town and in the immediate vicinity of bazars, where board and lodging are available; and it is certain that 3rd class passengers would not pay two pice extra to be landed at the Custom House, which site is incorrectly described by the Port Commissioners as *central*, whereas it is in fact at the extreme western limit of the town, and is accessible to passengers on one side only." Mr. Leslie then criticises the works and estimates proposed by Mr. Bruce. We have neither the professional knowledge nor space for a full consideration of these points, but we may remark that Mr. Bruce has answered in detail the objections taken by Mr. Leslie. One thing, however, we must admit. Mr. Leslie looks to the development of the whole Railway system of Bengal, whereas Mr. Bruce confines his view only to Calcutta. To quote Mr. Leslie's own words, he looks to "the future development of the railway system in Northern, Eastern, and South-Eastern, Bengal and Assam." He continues: "In weighing the comparative merits of the Custom House and Chitpore Road sites for a central station, it must be borne in mind that the latter fulfils the conditions of a central site, being placed midway in an east and west direction, and on the confines of the European and native quarters in a north and south direction. It can be approached from all points of the compass, which is not the case with the Custom House site. The extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway from Sealdah to Chitpore Road further provides in the most convenient manner for the important suburban traffic of the South-Eastern State Railway, a large development of which would probably result from its connection with the central station. This extension would also afford the most convenient terminus for the

passenger traffic of the Diamond Harbour Railway, which, sooner or later, must become a *fait accompli*. The Port Commissioners' project affords no facilities for the important traffic of these districts, which I am certain, is capable of a very great development." These are certainly very important points, and they can be decided only by a Committee of experts associated with some practical gentlemen, both European and Native, who have a knowledge of the country and its trade requirements. We would recommend the Government to appoint such a Committee for the consideration of these rival schemes.

DRAINAGE IN BENGAL.

DEFECTIVE drainage and death have of late become convertible terms in many parts of Bengal. Obstructed or defective drainage produces sub-soil humidity, which gives rise to miasm, the germ of the fatal fever, that has devastated some of the fairest parts of Bengal for the last twenty years, and carried away some hundreds of thousands of lives. Doctors and engineers have been employed by the Government to find out the cause of the fever, but their reports contained crude theories and contradictions. There was, however, one gentleman, who for the last fifteen years stoutly maintained that defective drainage was the cause of the fever, and he piled proofs upon proofs in support of his position. But he was a lay man, and the worst of all—a native! He was none other than our distinguished countryman, Raja Degumber Mitter. At first he was *pooh-poohed*, but gradually professional opinion veered round him. Sir George Campbell was apparently convinced, and he introduced clauses in the Embankment Act providing for effective drainage, and issued a circular impressing upon the local officers the necessity of enforcing those clauses. But this circular has remained a dead letter. The personnel of the Government changed, and with this change came a change over the spirit of the action of Government. Sir Richard Temple in the last month of his Bengal administration took up the subject but in a wrong way. Mr. Eden was also blinded in the first instance, but we are glad to see that his strong common sense has at last grasped at the truth. Raja Degumber Mitter, with a determination, which is worthy of all admiration, and which could arise only from strong conviction, again urged his theory upon the Lieutenant-Governor, and His Honor, with a frankness, which cannot be too highly commended, has given his adhesion to it. The last *Calcutta Gazette* contains his Resolution on the subject—we wish Raja Degumber Mitter's letter on which it is founded had been published with it for general information, as it is calculated to be useful to local officers in pursuing the enquiries. In this Resolution His Honor says, "in his opinion there is no room for doubt that one, at least, of the chief causes of unhealthiness in Bengal, and of the fevers which in late years have done so much injury and have caused so much misery, suffering, and mortality among the people of large tracts of country, is the excessive humidity of the soil caused by obstruction to drainage." The Resolution continues: "The obstruction is no doubt in some cases caused by roads, railroads, or embankments, and it is the duty of the Magistrates, as well as of all other officers possessing local influence or authority, to see that such obstructions are remedied by the provision of a sufficient amount of waterway by means of culverts and bridges. The value of these culverts and bridges is much enhanced when they are accompanied by drains leading into them constructed along the sides of the obstructing embankment, and when care is taken to secure sufficient drainage on the lower side on the embankment to carry off the water to the nearest bheel or river." Again: "Experience in a number of large stations has lately shown that fever has been not unfrequently brought into such places by an entire indifference on the part of the local authorities and of municipal bodies to the important question of obstructed drainage, and that thereby excessive suffering and mortality have been caused. There is no doubt very great truth in the theory, which has so often and so strongly been insisted upon by

Rajah Degumber Mitter, that the natural course of the drainage of Bengal villages is too often overlooked in investigating the causes of outbreaks of fever." "Under existing laws," His Honor remarks, "Collectors, Magistrates, and Municipal bodies have ample powers for dealing with the evil. In the great majority of cases expensive works are not required: very often indeed the expenditure of a few hundred rupees will give relief to thousands of suffering human beings. No doubt it may be urged that, as the money expenditure in most cases would be so small, the sufferers might reasonably be expected to help themselves, but the knowledge which all Magistrates must possess of the habits of the people will satisfy them that associated labour for the public good is not generally to be expected in the present day from native populations. What is required to be done must for the most part be done either wholly or in part by public officers or public bodies. The Lieutenant Governor thus exhorts the local officers to do their duty in this matter: "The Lieutenant-Governor relies upon all Commissioners and District Officers to take up this matter in an earnest spirit. It is a subject in which the District Road Committees ought to be able to give much real and useful assistance, and even if their funds cannot be employed on such works, there is no reason why their engineering staff should not render valuable assistance in laying out and devising village drains, since they must often, in the course of their ordinary duties, come upon villages in which a small and inexpensive drain would render a whole village healthy." His Honor also draws attention to the necessity of the supply of good drinking water. He says, "where public funds are not available there will frequently be found men of public spirit ready and anxious to co-operate with the Magistrate in the excavation of tanks, a work which has always been looked upon in India as a work of merit. Large sums of money are expended in this way every year, but, it is feared that much of it is wasted by the excavation of tanks in places where they are not wanted, while other places greatly in need of water are overlooked. In respect to the selection of sites for tanks, it is always in the power of the Magistrate to exercise a very useful and beneficial influence on those who are charitably disposed." We entirely concur. We know that in some districts people come from miles and miles for a pot of good drinking water. If the sympathies of wealthy and public-spirited gentlemen could be enlisted by Magistrates in this good cause, much might be effected in supplying this crying want.

The country feels deeply indebted to Mr. Eden for this thoughtful, earnest and practical Resolution, and we do hope that the local officers will loyally co-operate with the head of the Government. A famine comes once at long intervals, but the fatal epidemic fever commits ravages annually. It is not content with offering so many victims to death, but makes life, where it spares it, almost unendurable. The man once afflicted with it finds it hard to get rid of it, and the generation that springs from this disease suffers equally. This fell fever is thus the greatest scourge of Bengal. If Mr. Eden succeeds in rooting it out by improving the drainage of Bengal, he will render a service to the cause of humanity, for which his name will ever remain engraved on the minds of the people.

There is one remark made in the Resolution which may lead to some misconception, and which we therefore deem it our duty to point out. The Lieutenant Governor says: "But the obstruction to drainage caused by artificial means is of trifling importance in comparison with the natural obstruction caused by the silting up, or destruction in other ways, of old water-courses, through which the surplus drainage from the villages flowed to the neighbouring lowlands, and the surplus water of these lowlands was carried into rivers or other natural outlets." In theory this is perfectly correct, but happily as a matter of fact the impediment offered to drainage by the silting up of khals or other streamlets is hardly known in the epidemic villages of Bengal. This question was raised in the *Indian Medical Gazette* last year, and in

reply we quoted the following from Raja Degumber Mitter's Fever pamphlet: "Such instances might be easily multiplied, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt that the silting up of rivers had least to do with the impeded drainage of the epidemic villages. In fact the fallacy of the theory that the epidemic fever in Hooghly and Burdwan is wholly and exclusively due to the silting up of the rivers would, we feel confident, have been quite transparent to its advocates, if, before hazarding it, they had the patience to consider that a general obstruction of that kind to the drainage of a tract of country must have been followed, as its inevitable consequence, by a general, outbreak of the disease in all the villages lying within it, and not, as is the fact and as is admitted in all official reports on the subject, by a most capricious and whimsical selection of some of them. Further, most of the drainage outfalls in the Hooghly and Burdwan districts silt up, or dry up, after the close of the rains, and are opened out again at their commencement in the succeeding year; so practically there is no impediment offered through their agency to the drainage of the country." It is necessary to bear in mind the distinction made by the Raja. If the attention of the local officers be diverted to impediments caused by the silting up of khals or other streams, the reclamation of them would involve heavy expenditure, and as money would not be forthcoming for it, we fear the more necessary but less expensive works might be lost of. We would, therefore, solicit the attention of Government to concentrate its attention upon the removal of local obstructions to drainage in or near the village. This is the most important point involved in the whole question.

THE HIGH COURT.

THE appointment of Barristers practising in India to the High Court bench has been generally successful. Sir Barnes Peacock and Sir Walter Morgan, though not practising barristers, possessed great Indian experience, and proved highly successful on the bench. Mr. A. G. Macpherson was taken from the bar, and he was one of the best equity Judges we had. The acting appointments have as a rule been reserved for the Indian Barristers. Mr. Peterson was the first Indian Barrister, who was elevated from the bar to the bench. Mr. Paul was the next recipient of this distinction. Mr. Kennedy came in next. These three gentlemen were practising barristers high in the profession. In their elevation from the bar to the bench there was a fitness of things, which commanded general approbation. We have, however, heard complaints regarding the recent appointment of Mr. Broughton. It is urged that Mr. Broughton had not much practice at the bar and that the only claim he has to the bench of the High Court is his edition of the Civil Procedure Code. We do not wish to raise any personal question; Mr. Broughton is an able man and highly respected for his character. But the question is whether there was no other member of the bar with superior claims. It is said that the appointment was offered to Mr. J. D. Bell and Mr. Phillips respectively, who declined it. Now, there was another member of the bar, whose claims were not surpassed by those of any other, we allude to Mr. W. A. Montrieux. This gentleman is now the father of the Indian bar. As a jurist he ranks very high; his *Elements of Jurisprudence* is a work, which would do honor to any assessor in law. Sir Henry Maine acknowledged his ability. Mr. Montrieux has been in this country for more than thirty years, and may be said to be a walking Indian Law Library. The senior members of the bar consider it an honor to consult him on difficult questions of law, particularly of Hindu and Mahomedan law, of which he is reputed to be the best repository at the bar. He is a man of strict principles, and the rigorous self-discipline, which he enforces, has been an obstacle to his success at the bar. But he is highly esteemed by the bar and the public at large. He takes a deep interest in the welfare of the people of this country; and whenever he has been appealed to by them he has readily lent them his fluent pen and eloquent tongue. It is to be regretted that a man of his learning, erudi-

tion, experience and character is not appreciated by Government. He has a judicial cast of mind and would be an acquisition to the bench of the High Court. We believe the Advocate General recommended him for the present appointment, but we are afraid that he has been overlooked, because the Chief Justice does not sufficiently know him. The generation that knew Mr. Montriou has unhappily passed away. A man of retiring disposition Mr. Montriou does not hobnob with Society men, but surely this ought not to count against the recognition of his sterling merits. We can confidently state that his elevation to the bench would give universal satisfaction. He is held in high respect by all who know him; indeed, the public wonder that he has been so often overlooked. By honoring him with a seat on the bench the Government will honor real culture, sound juridical knowledge, thorough professional honesty, and high character.

MR. FAWCETT'S RESOLUTIONS.

It may interest our readers to know how the House of Commons divided on Mr. Fawcett's Resolutions. We accordingly give the list of the division:

Tuesday, 2nd April, 1878.

East India (Increase of taxation).—Motion made, and Question put, "That this House regrets that the people of Madras and Bombay should be burdened with the increased Salt Duty which has been recently imposed upon them, and is of opinion that such increase would be unnecessary if the finances of India were administered with greater economy."—(Mr. Fawcett);—The House divided; Ayes 87, Noes 163.

AYES.

Adam, Rt. Hon. William
Amory, Sir John Heathcoat
Anstruther, Sir Robert (Fife)
Ashley, Hon. Evelyn M.
Balfour, Sir Geo. (Kincardineshire)
Barclay, James W. (Forfarshire)
Blake, Thomas
Brogden, Alexander
Brown, Alexander H. (Wenlock)
Browne, George Ekins
Bruce, Lord Charles (Marl.)
Burt, Thomas
Chamberlain, Joseph
Clarke, J. Cremer
Conyngnam, Lord F. (Clare)
Corbett, John
Cowan, James (Edinburgh)
Cowan, Joseph (Newcastle)
Cowper, Hon. Henry F.
Cross, John Kynaston (Bolton)
Dalway, Marriott Robert
Davies, Richard (Anglesey)
Dease, Edmund
Delahunty, James
Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth
Dillwyn, Lewis Llewelyn
Dodds, Joseph
Dunbar, John
Egerton, Adm. Hn. F. (Derby)
Ennis, Nicholas
Fawcett, Henry
Fletcher, Isaac
French, Hon. Charles
Gladstone, Wm. Henry (Whitby)
Gourley, Edward Temperley
Grant, Andrew
Grosvenor, Lord Richard
Harrison, Charles Bewdley
Hartington, Marquis of
Havelock, Sir Henry
Holland, Samuel (Merionethshire)
Hutchinson, John Dyson
Ingram, William James
Kensington, Lord
Lefevre, George John Shaw
Lush, Dr.
Macdonald, Alexander
M'Lagan, Peter
Marling, Samuel Stephens
Meldon Charles Henry
Mellor, Thomas W.
Moore, Arthur (Clonmel)
Morgan, G. Osborn Denbighsh
Morley, Samuel
Mundella, Anthony John
Muntz, Philip Henry
Nolan, Major
O'Brien, Sir Patrick
O'Clery, Keyes
O'Sullivan, William Henry
Parnell, Charles Stewart
Palmer, Charles Mark
Pennington, Frederick
Perkins, Sir Frederick
Playfair, Rt. Hon. Dr. Lyon
Plimsoll, Samuel
Potter, Thomas Bayley
Power, John O'Connor (Mayo)
Power, Richard (Waterford)
Rimney, John
Richard, Henry
Robertson, Henry
Samuda, Joseph D'Aguilar
Samuelson, Henry (Frome)
Sheil, Edward
Sinclair Sir John G. Tollemache
Smollett, Patrick Boyle
Stacpoole, William
Stanton, Alfred John
Stevenson, James Cochran
Stewart James (Greenock)
Tavistock Marquis of
Torrens, W. T. M'Cullagh
Trevelyan, George Otto
Waterlow, Sir Sydney H.
Whitwell, John
Young, Adolphus William

Tellers for the Ayes, Sir George Campbell and Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice.

NOES.

Agnew, Robert Vans
Allcroft, John Derby
Anstruther, Sir Windham Lk
Arkwright, Francis (Derby, E.)
Ashbury James Lloyd
Balfour, Arthur Jas. (Hertf. Bo.)
Baring, Thomas Charles
Barrington, Viscount
Barttelot, Sir Walter B.
Bates, Edward
Bateson, Sir Thomas
Beach, Rt. Hn. Sir M. H. (Glo. E.)
Beattie, Earl of
Bentinck, Rt. Hn. G. C. (Whitby)
Beresford Col. M. (Southwark)
Birley, Hugh
Blackburne, Col. John Ireland
Bourke, Hon. Robert
Holland, Sir H. T. (Midhurst)
Holmesdale, Viscount
Home, Captain (Berwick)
Hood, Capt. Hn. Arthur W.A.
Hope, Alex. J. B. Beresford
Jolliffe, Hon. Sydney
Kennard, Colonel
King Harman Edw. Robt.
Knight, Frederick Winn
Knowles, Thomas
Laing, Samuel
Lawrence, Sir Trevor (M. Sur.)
Learnmonth, Alexander
Lee Major Vaughan (Som. W.)
Legh, Wm. John (Chesh. E.)
Leighton Stanley Salop N.
Lindsay Col. Robt. Lloyd Berks
Lloyd Sampson (Plymouth)
Lloyd, Thomas E. (Cardigansh.)
Lopes, Sir Massey
Lowther Rt. Hon. James

bourne Colonel
bowyer, Sir George
bruen, Henry
Cameron, Donald (Inverness)
Campbell, Colin (Staffordsh. N.)
Cartwright, Fairfax (Northamp)
Cartwright, Wm. C. (Oxforda.)
Cave, Thomas (Barnstable)
Cecil Lord Eustace H. B. G.
Chaine James
Chaplin, Col. E. (Linc. City)
Christie, William Langham
Churchill, Lord Randolph
Clifford, Charles Cavendish
Close, Maxwell Charles
Clowes, Samuel William
Colebrooke, Sir Thomas Edward
Coope, Octavius E.
Corry, Hn. W. Lowry (Tyron)
Corry James Porter (Belfast)
Crichton, Viscount
Cross, Rt. Hn. Rd. A. (Lanc. S. W.)
Dalrymple, Charles
Denison, C.B. (Yk. W.R. (E.D.)
Denison, W.E. (Nottingham)
Douglas, Sir George
Duff, James (Norfolk N.)
Duff, Mount. Elph Grant (Elgin)
Dyott, Colonel Richard
Eaton Henry William
Edmonstone Admiral Sir Wm.
Egerton, Hn. Alg. Fulke (Lanc. S.)
Egerton, Hon. Wilb. (Chesh. M.)
Elliot, G. W. (Northallerton)
Elphinstone, Sir James D. H.
Floyer John
Folkestone, Viscount
Forester Cecil Theodore Weld
Fremantle, Hon. Thomas F.
Fresfield, Charles Kaye
Gardner James T. Ag. (Chesh.)
Granier, John Carpenter
Gibson Rt. Hon. Edward
Giffard, Sir Hardinge Stanley
Goddard, Ambrose Lethbridge
Gordon, William (Chelsea)
Goulding, William
Greene Edward
Gregory, George B.
Hamilton, Lord Cl. J. (King's L.)
Hamilton, Ion Trant (Dublin Co.)
Hamilton, Lord George (Midd'x)
Hamilton, Hon. R. Baillie (Berw.)
Hanbury Robert William
Hardy, Alf. Erskine (Canterb.)
Hardy, Rt. Hn. Gathorne (Oxf. U.)
Herbert, Henry A. (Kerry)
Herbert, Hon. Sidney Wilton
Hervey, Lord F. Bury St. Edm.
Hick, John
Hill, Alex. Staveley (Staff. W.)
Holker, Sir John
Kensington Lord
Lawson Sir Wilfrid
Lefevre George John Shaw
Lush, Dr.
Macdonald Alexander
Macfarver David
M'Lagan Peter
Marling Samuel Stephens
Massey Rt. Hon. Wm. Nathaniel
Meldon Charles Henry
Mellor Thomas W.
Monk Charles James
Moore Arthur (Clonmel)
Morgan G. Osborn (Denbighsh)
Morley Samuel
Mundella Anthony John
Muntz Philip Henry
Noel Ernest (Dumfries)
Nolan Major
O'Brien Sir Patrick
O'Clery Keyes
O'Shaughnessy Richard
Palmer, Charles Mark
Parnell, Charles Stewart
Perkins, Sir Frederick
Playfair Rt. Hon. D. Lyon
Plimsoll Samuel
Potter Thomas Bayley
Power John O'Connor (Mayo)
Power Richard (Waterford)
Ramsay John
Richard Henry
Robertson Henry
Saunda Joseph D'Aguilar
Samuelson Henry (Frome)
Sheil Edward

Tellers for the Noes, Sir William Dyke and Mr. Rowland Winn.

Motion made, and Question put, "That this House whilst admitting the expediency of creating a fund in India for the relief of famines, objects to the Traders Licence Tax, which will alone be imposed on those engaged in business, and will moreover fall upon small traders and artisans with undue severity."—(Mr. Fawcett);—The House divided; Ayes 96, Noes 159.

AYES.

Adam, Rt. Hon. William
Amory, Sir John Heathcoat
Anstruther, Sir Robert (Fife)
Ashley, Hon. Evelyn M.
Balfour, Sir Geo. (Kincardineshire)
Barclay James W. (Forfarshire)
Blake, Thomas
Awyer Sir George
Brogden Alexander
Brown, Alexander B.
Bruce Lord Charles (Marl.)
Burt Thomas
Cavendish, Lord F.C. (Yk. W.R.)
Chamberlain, Joseph
Clarke, J. Cremer
Conyngnam Lord F. (Clare)
Corbett, John
Cowan-James (Edinburgh)
Cowan Joseph (Newcastle)
Cowper Hon. Henry F.
Cross John Kynaston (Bolton)
Dalway, Marriott Robert
Davies, Richard (Anglesey)
Dease Edmund
Delahunty James
Dilke Sir Charles Wentworth
Dillwyn Lewis Llewelyn
Dodds Joseph
Dunbar, John
Egerton Adm. Hn. F. (Derby, E.)
Ennis Nicholas
Errington George
Evans, Thomas William
Fawcett Henry
Ferguson Robert
Fletcher Isaac
Kensington Lord
Lawson Sir Wilfrid
Lefevre George John Shaw
Lush, Dr.
Macdonald Alexander
Macfarver David
M'Lagan Peter
Marling Samuel Stephens
Massey Rt. Hon. Wm. Nathaniel
Meldon Charles Henry
Mellor Thomas W.
Monk Charles James
Moore Arthur (Clonmel)
Morgan G. Osborn (Denbighsh)
Morley Samuel
Mundella Anthony John
Muntz Philip Henry
Noel Ernest (Dumfries)
Nolan Major
O'Brien Sir Patrick
O'Clery Keyes
O'Shaughnessy Richard
Palmer, Charles Mark
Parnell, Charles Stewart
Perkins, Sir Frederick
Playfair Rt. Hon. D. Lyon
Plimsoll Samuel
Potter Thomas Bayley
Power John O'Connor (Mayo)
Power Richard (Waterford)
Ramsay John
Richard Henry
Robertson Henry
Saunda Joseph D'Aguilar
Samuelson Henry (Frome)
Sheil Edward

French Hon. Charles
Gladstone Wm. Henry (Whitby)
Gourley, Edward Temperley
Grant, Andrew
Grosvenor, Lord Richard
Harrison, Charles Bewdley
Hartington Marquis of
Havelock, Sir Henry
Holland, Samuel (Merionethshire)
Holmes John (Hackney)
Hutchinson John Dyson
Ingram William James
Sinclair Sir John G. Tollemache
Smollett Patrick Boyle
Stacpoole William
Stanton Alfred John
Stevenson James Cochran
Stewart James (Greenock)
Tavistock Marquis of
Torrens W. T. M'Cullagh
Trevelyan George Otto
Waterlow Sir Sydney H.
Whitwell, John
Young Adolphus William

Tellers for the Ayes, Sir George Campbell and Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice.

NOES.

Agnew, Robert Vans
Allcroft John Derby
Anstruther, Sir Windham Lk
Arkwright, Francis (Derby, E.)
Ashbury James Lloyd
Balfour, Arthur Jas. (Hertf. Bo.)
Baring, Thomas Charles
Barrington, Viscount
Barttelot, Sir Walter B.
Bates, Edward
Bateson, Sir Thomas
Beach, Rt. Hn. Sir M. H. (Glo. E.)
Beattie, Earl of
Bentinck, Rt. Hn. G. C. (Whitby)
Beresford Col. M. (Southwark)
Birley, Hugh
Blackburne, Col. John Ireland
Bourke, Hon. Robert
Bourne, Colonel
Bousfield, Colonel
Bruden, Henry
Burgley, Lord
Cameron, Donald (Inverness)
Campbell Colin (Staffordsh. N.)
Cartwright Fairfax (Northamp)
Cartwright, Wm. C. (Oxforda.)
Cecil Lord Eustace H. B. G.
Chaine James
Chaplin Col. E. (Linc. City)
Christie William Langham
Churchill, Lord Randolph
Clifford, Charles Cavendish
Close, Maxwell Charles
Clowes Samuel William
Colebrooke, Sir Thomas Edward
Coope Octavius E.
Corry, Hn. H. W. Lowry (Tyron)
Corry, James Porter (Belfast)
Crichton, Viscount
Cross, Rt. Hn. Rd. A. (Lanc. S. W.)
Dalrymple Charles
Denison WENottingham
Douglas Sir George
Duff James (Norfolk N.)
Duff Mount. Elph. Grant (Elgin)
Dyott Colonel Richard
Eaton Henry William
Edmonstone Admiral Sir Wm.
Egerton Hn. Alg. Fulke (Lanc. S.)
Egerton, Hon. Wilb. (Chesh. M.)
Elliot G. W. Northallerton
Elphinstone, Sir James D. H.
Floyer John
Folkestone Viscount
Forester Cecil Theodore Weld
Fremantle Hon. Thomas F.
Fresfield Charles Kaye
Gardner James T. Ag. (Chesh.)
Granier John Carpenter
Gibson, Rt. Hon. Edward
Giffard Sir Hardinge Stanley
Goddard Ambrose Lethbridge
Gordon, William (Chelsea)
Goulding William
Greene Edward
Gregory George B.
Hamilton, Lord Cl. J. King's L.
Hamilton, Ion Trant (Dublin Co.)
Hamilton, Lord George (Midd'x)
Hamilton, Hon. R. Baillie Berw.
Hanbury Robert William
Hardy Alf. Erskine (Canterb.)
Hardy Rt. Hn. Gathorne Oxf. U.
Herbert Henry A. (Kerry)
Herbert, Hon. Sidney Wilton
Hervey Lord F. Bury St. Edm.
Hick John
Hill Alex. Staveley Staff. W.
Holker Sir John
Holland Sir H. T. Midhurst
Holmesdale Viscount
Home Captain Berwick
Hood, Capt. Hn. Arthur W.A.
Hope Alex. J. B. Beresford
Jolliffe, Hon. Sydney
Kennard, Colonel
King Harman Edw. Robt.
Knight, Frederick Winn
Knowles, Thomas
Laing Samuel
Lawrence, Sir Trevor (M. Sur.)
Learnmonth, Alexander
Lee Major Vaughan (Som. W.)
Legh, Wm. John (Chesh. E.)
Leighton Stanley Salop N.
Lindsay Col. Robt. Lloyd Berks
Lloyd Sampson (Plymouth)
Lloyd, Thomas E. (Cardigansh.)
Lopes, Sir Massey
Lowther Rt. Hon. James

Tellers for the Noes, Sir William Dyke and Mr. Rowland Winn.

It is significant that among those who voted for Mr. Fawcett's Resolutions there were no less than twenty-two Home Rulers. The Irish Party are thus doing substantial service to India, and our countrymen ought to feel grateful to them.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE FOLLOWING is the latest intelligence in Europe:

Berlin, 11th May.—The Emperor William was shot at this afternoon while taking his drive, but fortunately escaped unhurt. The assassin has been arrested. An immense and enthusiastic crowd assembled afterwards before the Palace to rejoice in the Emperor's escape.

St. Petersburg, 11th May.—This morning it was semi-officially stated here that the Russian Government is unaware yet what proposals Count Schouvaloff brings from London, and that therefore all comments thereon are premature.

11th May (evening).—It is semi-officially denied here that the withdrawal of the Russian army from before Constantinople is commencing, as, however desirous the Russian Government might be to take such a step, it cannot withdraw the Russian troops until the Turks evacuate the for-

tresses, and the British ironclad squadron has quitted the Sea of Marmora. Count Schouvaloff will only remain a few days in St. Petersburg, and after receiving the Emperor's decisions, he will return to London, and open negotiations of the utmost importance, calling at Berlin on his way.

WE HAVE received by the last Mail a letter from our London Correspondent, which he thus concludes :

"I am delighted to find in to-day's *Times* a telegram saying that a Meeting of 4,000 natives was held at Calcutta on Thursday night, at which the Vernacular Press Act was condemned, and a resolution was passed to petition Parliament through Mr. Gladstone. A better man could not have been chosen."

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Dr. Robson. The lamented deceased was Inspector of Schools in the Dacca Circle. He was not successful as a professor but he worked admirably as an Inspector. His untimely death is a serious loss to Education Department.

THE BATTLE of Sanskrit has been lost in Madras. The Senate of the Madras University was divided on the question of introducing Sanskrit into the University curriculum. Mr. Gopal Row proposed a medium course by moving the following amendment "that classical languages should be compulsory for the B. A. Examination, but that by the side of them there should be a test in translation from English into the vernaculars and *vice versa*, and in composition in the latter language." But the majority voted against the amendment, and the present exclusion of Sanskrit will therefore continue. We regret this decision. The amendment of Mr. Gopal Row was very sensible.

IF OUR educated countrymen want a model of Parliamentary oratory, we would refer them to the debate in the House of Lords on the Queen's Message regarding the calling out of the Reserve. Lord Beaconsfield moved the address to the Queen and in doing so His Lordship reviewed the Foreign Policy of his Government and discussed the political significance of the Treaty of San Stefano. It was a masterly speech, clear as a crystal, and well balanced in argument. Lord Derby made a clean breast of the motives, which led him to disapprove the present policy of the Cabinet and to resign the seals of his office. Those who find fault with the *Sahachar* for its outspokenness regarding the Eastern Question will do well to compare its writings with the utterances of the late Foreign Minister. Lord Salisbury made a ringing speech, which seems to reverberate at this distance. He was sarcastic and bitter to the extreme. He crushed the Duke of Argyll with the weight of the artillery of his logic and rhetoric and did not spare Lord Derby. The other speakers also came out in their best style. Altogether we have not read the report of such a debate in Parliament for a long time past.

THE HEARING of the appeal of the Raja of Pooree and his accomplices before the High Court lasted four days last week. Messrs. Evans and Branson represented the Raja and Mr. Monomohun Ghose his accomplices. The Bench, which was presided over by the Chief Justice and Justices Jackson and Anslie, intimated to the Advocate-General, who appeared on behalf of the Crown, that the Court did not see any necessity of his replying to the Counsel for the Raja, but that he might reply to Mr. Ghose. This fact sufficiently indicates what view the Court takes of the Raja's conviction. It seems to be now certain that the Court will uphold the conviction of the Raja. The Court has reserved its judgment.

IN CONNECTION with the Pooree Raja's case we may mention that the credit of conducting the prosecution successfully belongs chiefly to Babu Nobinchunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate, who acted under the instructions of the District Magistrate, Mr. Graves, the District Superintendent of Police, conducted the prosecution before the Sessions Court, but the brunt of the work fell upon Babu Nobinchunder. We are glad to learn that both the Magistrate and Commissioner have warmly commended the industry, judgment, tact, and zeal of Babu Nobin Chunder Sen.

This gentleman is a very promising officer, and we are glad to note that his services are appreciated by his official superiors.

THE HON'BLE Mr. Rogay has resigned his seat in the Bombay Legislative Council, and proceeded to Europe for travel. He will be present at the Paris Exhibition. Mr. Rogay comes from an ancient and wealthy Mahomedan family of Bombay. He is very intelligent and independent. He did his work well in the Bombay Council. He was not in the habit of mincing matters, and his outspokenness was sometimes a source of embarrassment to the Council. A man of his habits of thought and independent character is sure to profit by his travel in Europe, and when he returns he will find himself the stronger in fighting the battle of the regeneration of his country.

THE LATE rains have rendered residence in certain parts of Calcutta almost unendurable. The tanks as the reader is aware are being filled with sweepings; when Phœbus does the conservancy work, the nuisance is mitigated, but when Neptune co-operates with him, then the nuisance becomes intolerable. The inhabitants on the borders of the Singhi Bagan tank in this street can hardly live in the neighbourhood, and they have no way of avoiding the scourge unless they leave their ancestral homes. What are the Commissioners about? We wish the Chairman and the Health-Officer would take up their quarters in this neighbourhood for a week or so.

MR. PELLEW, the Collector and Magistrate of Hooghly, we are glad to observe, has taken up the question of the reclamation of the rivers of Hooghly in right earnest. He has submitted an interesting report on the river system of the district, which we received too late for notice in this issue. We understand that he has called a meeting of the zemindars and other wealthy gentlemen of Hooghly for the 18th instant for the consideration of the subject.

WE HAVE before us a petition to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal made by certain ryots of Baraetpre, Sharjatoi, and Paikparah, Pergunnah Ishabshaye, Station Shazadpore, Sub-division Serajunge, in the district of Pubna, bringing certain serious charges against the management of the estates of some of the Sandhyals of Solop. The petition is necessarily one-sided; we must therefore withhold judgment. We have no doubt that the Government will make the fullest enquiry into the allegations of the ryots and deal out even-handed justice.

A EUROPEAN, named J. W. Salt, Assistant Station Master, Rajpootana State Railway, was tried before the Sessions Judge of Agra, for severely beating two of his servants. The Sessions Judge in his judgment remarks :

The severity of the hurts inflicted is clear [from the Civil Surgeon's evidence. Had either of them died—as might well have happened—the offence (in the absence of grave and sudden provocation) would have been murder.

I need hardly go out of the way to show that there has been no real attempt to prove such provocations as the law contemplates. It has not been proved that either of the sufferers from the deliberate violence of the accused was in reality the person who had stolen his box; and a mere suspicion on the part of A that Y or Z is a thief cannot be legal justification for his caning them all night.

The assessors intelligent and respectable men, paid unremitting attention to the evidence and consulted carefully before returning their finding. It is recorded in the proper place, and is entitled to great consideration. The offence, serious as it is, was probably committed under natural excitement, and where three impartial men—one an Asiatic—are satisfied after anxious deliberation that there are extenuating circumstances, I should not feel at liberty to wholly ignore their opinion.

Nevertheless an example must be made. It must not go forth to the large industrial communities of the neighbourhood that the Chief Court of the District regards as a light offence to be punished by a mere pecuniary fine, the assumption of authority by a person not vested with it by law or its exercise in a state of excitement and a spirit of vindictive cruelty.

The Judge adds, "it seems impossible to avoid the conclusion that the accused was under the influence of that pride of race, which cannot be denied to be a motive sometimes actuating Europeans in this country." We hope the example the Judge has made of this "rampant Anglo-Saxon" will have a wholesome effect upon others of that ilk, who maltreat natives from "a pride of race."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS		Rs.	As.	P.
Satara Public Library.....	14	8	0	
Head Master, Goyt. School, Pubna.....	13	4	0	
Pundit Ramjoo Sahab, Kashmere.....	20	0	0	
Pertaupghur Reading Club.....	40	0	0	
Baboo Kallyprosunno Roy Chowdry Rai Bahadoor, Midnapore.....	56	0	0	
Denonath Mozoomdar, Darjeeling.....	13	4	0	
Kadernath Benerjee, Kantapooker, Moheshraka.....	6	10	0	
Kanayelal, Agra.....	3	12	0	
Mohindernath Bhattacharjee, Fyzabad.....	6	10	0	
Hurrycoomar Roychowdry, Purneah.....	6	0	0	
Prokashchunder Dutt, Cachar.....	25	0	0	
Amoolyaratton Mookerjee, Durbhanga.....	2	0	0	
Rooplal Das, Dacca.....	13	4	0	
Jogotmohun Das, Dacca.....	10	6	6	
Keshuvchunder Mitter, Koochiakole.....	5	0	0	
Khetterchunder Chatterjee, Debrooghur.....	10	0	0	
Busunteoomar Sen, Dacca.....	5	0	0	
Teznaraun, Bhaugulpore.....	26	8	0	
Goneshchunder Chatterjee, Darjeeling.....	5	0	0	
Beharylal Banerjee, Koostia.....	5	0	0	
Sreenath Chatterjee, Maleebundo.....	6	10	0	
Bhuggobutechnr Mookerjee, Arra.....	13	4	0	
Hurrynarayan Roy, Sreepore.....	13	4	0	
Omirtolal Banerjee, Purnea.....	10	0	0	
Ramokhoy Chatterjee, Tumlook.....	13	4	0	
Chunderkoemar Das, Bood-Bood.....	13	4	0	
Hurdoyal Banerjee, Julpigore.....	15	0	0	
Gobindmohun Ghose, Chuprah.....	15	0	0	
Joteeprokash Sing, Makhulpore.....	6	10	0	
Troilucknath Dhur, Goalpara.....	5	0	0	
Pearymohun Banerjee, Ranchee.....	13	4	0	
Mobendranath Dutt, Luckimpore.....	13	4	0	
Kristogopal Ghose, Berhampore.....	6	8	0	

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—, May 8, 1878.

GENERAL.—Baboo Sreeram Moitra is appointed to act in the Second Grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Nolin Chunder Ray, or until further orders.

Baboo Sreeram Moitra is posted to Pubna.

Moonshee Abdar Rahim is appointed to act in the First Grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Dwarka Nath Bose, or until further orders.

Moonshee Abdar Rahim is posted to Bogra.

Mr. W. H. Verner is appointed to act temporarily as additional Sessions Judge of Backergunge on being relieved of his appointment as Additional District and Sessions Judge of the 24 Pergunnahs and Hooghly.

Baboo Russick Lall Bose is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector of Attia, in the district of Mymensingh, during the absence, on deputation, of Moulvie Mohamed Azhar, or until further orders.

Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, Officiating Magistrate Collector, Sarun, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, *vice* Mr. A. P. MacDonnell.

Mr. W. D. Blyth, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Mr. J. E. B. Jeffery.

Mr. J. G. Ritchie, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Dhumsong, Darjeeling, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Mr. W. D. Blyth.

The following gentlemen are appointed to act, until further orders, in the Third Grade of Deputy Commissioners:—

Captain C. H. Garbett, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Lohardugga.

Captain A. E. Gordon, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Mr. H. A. D. Phillip, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Khoorda division of the Pooree district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Section 6 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868.

Baboo Poorno Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is vested temporarily with special appellate powers under Section 87 of the Land Registration Act VII (B.C.) of 1876.

Moulvie Motiullah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the 19th March last, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. T. J. Mendes, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is appointed to have charge of the Kurigaon division of the Rungpore district.

Lieutenant J. F. Rivett-Carnac, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Sungoo sub-division, Chittagong Hill Tracts, who returned from furlough on the 2nd November 1877, is allowed subsidiary leave from that date to the 30th idem.

Baboo Radha Madhab Bose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate, and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Gobindpore division of that district, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the division.

Mr. J. C. Veasey, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. M. Currie or until further orders.

The following officers reported their departure from India on furlough on the dates mentioned:—

Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, c.s., on the 18th ultimo.
Mr. H. J. Reynolds, c.s., on the 19th ultimo.
The orders of the 3rd ultimo, appointing Mr. W. V. G. Taylor to be Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, are cancelled.

REGISTRATION.—Mr. J. F. Harrison, Officiating First Inspector of Registration Offices, is allowed leave for three months with effect from the 26th instant, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Hem Chunder Ker, Officiating Second Inspector of Registration Offices, is appointed to act as First Inspector of Registration Offices during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. F. Harrison, or until further orders.

PORT TRUST.—Mr. C. T. Buckland, c.s., Officiating Chairman of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. Buckland is appointed to be a Commissioner for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta under Act V (B.C.) of 1870, vice Mr. Horace A. Cockerell, resigned.

Mr. W. P. Alexander is appointed to be a Commissioner for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta under Act V (B.C.) of 1870, vice Mr. D. Mackinnon, resigned.

Mr. J. B. Knight is appointed to be a Commissioner for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta under Act V (B.C.) of 1870, vice Mr. F. Jennings, resigned.

Baboo Baney Madhub Mitter, Moonsif of Kishnagur Nuddea, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge and Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Furreedpore and Bhanga during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Promotho Nath Mookerjee or until further orders.

Baboo Hurrish Chunder Sen, B.L., is appointed to act as Moonsif of Kishnagur, in Nuddea, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Baney Madhub Mitter, or until further orders.

Baboo Issur Chunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24 Pergunnahs, is vested with powers under Sections 142, 157, 417, and 521 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Baboo Russick Lal Bose, who has, under separate orders of this date, been appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector of Attia, in the district of Mymensing, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Baboo Kedar Nath Mozoomdar, Officiating Additional Subordinate Judge of Patna and Gya, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Second Subordinate Judge of Mymensing.

Baboo Poorno Chunder Roy, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Baboo Judoonath Mullick, Small Cause Court Judge and Subordinate Judge of Rajshahye, is allowed leave for six months on private affairs, under Section 5, Supplement F and Rule 3, Note 2, Section 1 (b) of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Koylah Chunder Mookerjee, Moonsif of Beaulah, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Rajshahye during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Judoonath Mullick, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

TRADE MARK



DR. GHOSE'S
Oxygenine.

The long sought Specific Antidote for the most fatal poison of Asiatic CHOLERA.

When properly administered Oxygenine seldom fails to rescue 95 out of 100 cholera cases. That it is an infallible remedy for cholera patients, having blood still, is a fact established by more than one thousand trials.

Price per bottle, in tin case... Rs. 2 8
" dozen " " " " 25 0

Ask for a bottle with either English or Bengali pamphlet.

Sold, in Calcutta, by Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co.; Messrs. Bonnerji & Co., Mirzapore Medical Hall, 26, Amherst Street; and in all other principal Medical Halls at Calcutta, Bhowanipore, Barahona-gore and Dacca.

Dr. Ghose's 'Water Purifier' is also sold by the above medicine vendors. Price per bottle, capable of purifying about 64 native jugs of foulest water, is Rs. 1, and per dozen Rs. 25.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of Brahmos will be held at the Town Hall, at 5-30 P.M. on Wednesday next, the 15th instant, with a view to form an organisation of the Brahmo Somaj on a reformed and constitutional basis.

SHIB CHUNDER DEB,
Secretary, Brahmo Somaj Committee.

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ
OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

HINDU MEDICAL HALL

No. 146, Lower Chitpore Road, Fouldaree Balakhana,
C. K. SEN & CO'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box: 8 Annas. Postage &c., 8 Annas

4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & Co.'s

CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one year standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.

4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. Postage &c., 10 As.

2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhavaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopoeia, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhoea, habitual constipation, gleet, gonorrhoea, spermatorrhoea, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tola.

Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINODLA SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager.

For Sale.

A LARGE Double Cylinder Newspaper Printing Machine, now on view at the Alipore Jail. For particulars apply to the Superintendent, Bengal Secretariat Press.

Notice.

The Students' Hand Book of Proverbs, Maxims and Mottoes.

To be had at the Canning Library,
55 College Street, Calcutta.

Price 7 annas; Postage 1 anna.

TO LET.

Premises No. 5, Kristodas Pal's Lane.

Ditto " 25, Ditto Ditto.

Ditto " 13, Modhoo Roy's Lane.

Apply to Printer.

NOTICE.

AS INVITED by me through the medium of our good *Patriot* of the 15th April 1878, Pundit Kristnokamul, and others took chairs and examined my Bedant Scholar. Tikkas were simultaneously read, and nothing but all elated with joy at the intrinsic merits and observations given by me. I have re-invited them added to Pundit Prossono Chander a Professor of the Sobhabazar Rajbairee to be present on the 15th Wednesday to re-examine him, and see how he is since going on, subject to their assuming the habit of blowing the sparks of the Bedant fire, which appears to have been extinguished in Bengal.

Garee charges will be defrayed by me in accordance to their honorific scale.

KALEEPUD GHOSAL.

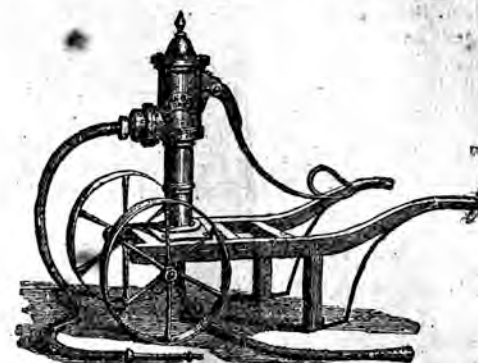
INTIMATION OF DEATH,

At 14 Lonsdale Terrace, Edinburgh, on the 17th of April, William Robson, M.D., Bengal Educational Service.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT
OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.



No. 219 Pump on Barrow fitted with 25' 2"

Suction and 30' 11" Delivery Hose Rs. 260

Provincial Fire Engine No. 200 with double

5" barrels, 25 feet 2 1/2 inch I. R. Suction

and 50 feet 2 1/2 inch I. R. Delivery Hose... " 660

This is an admirable Fire Engine for small villages

or Factories; it is quite Portable, and can be easily

placed on a light cart and run off to wherever required.

The approximate quantity of water delivered 100 feet

high is 70 Gals per minute.

Brooke's Fire Engine in Tank with 25 feet

Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose &c ... Rs. 575

Fire Engine No. 214 complete with 25 feet

1 1/2 inch Suction and 50 feet Delivery

Hose &c. " 800

Factory Fire Engine No. 540 with 25 feet

2 1/2 in Leather Suction and 50 feet 2 inch

Leather Delivery Hose complete..... " 1750

T. E. Thomson & Co., have also in stock garden

Engines, Garden Syringes, Aquajets in Pail, Improved

Water Barrowes Fountain Jets and all kinds of Garden

Implements and Tools.

Ten per cent. Discount off the above prices for Cash.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND, 1877.

Amount already advertised ... Rs. 1,43,414 9 4

Per Depy. Commr. Bhandara

balance of Subscriptions ... 85 0 0

Per Depy. Commr. Kyouk

Phyoo ... 29 12 3

Per Sub-divisional officer

Begusari, Zillah Monghyr.

Maharaja Dhiraj, Burdwan... 100 0 0

Baboo Luchmi Proshad ... 25 0 0

" Hirdey Narrain ... 25 0 0

" Tirbeni Proshad ... 20 0 0

" Jado Proshad & Madho

Proshad ... 15 0 0

" Jumna Proshad ... 15 0 0

Moonsi Kamaruddin ... 15 0 0

Chowdhry Izharulbag ... 15 0 0

Quzi Fazal Hussain ... 10 0 0

Ali Bux & Jadu Nath Baboo ... 10 0 0

Baboo Janki Proshad Singh... 10 0 0

Shah Mohamed Musharof,

Zemdar of Banduor ... 10 0 0

Moonsi Karim Bux ... 10 0 0

Moulvi Rahamat Ali ... 10 0 0

Baboo Bholarath Dutt ... 10 0 0

Mohant Gunga Das ... 10 0 0

Baboo Misri Lal Moonshi,

Doulatpur Fty. ... 10 0 0

Moonsi Maknat Hussain .. 5 0 0

Moulvi Abdul Wahali, Mana-

ger of Phalwaya ... 5 0 0

Moonsi Jhesan Ali, Mukhtear ... 5 0 0

Chowdhery of Naula ... 5 0 0

Jamal Ali ... 5 0 0

6 Subscriptions under 5 Rs.

each ... 11 0 0 356 0 0

Per Offg. Magistrate, Furreed-

pore Collections at Goalundo

Per Dy. Commr. Hoshungabad

Rs. 1,43,971 15 7

H. W. I. WOOD,
Hony. Treasurer.

Calcutta, 11th May, 1878.

DR. S. L. MULLICK'S CURATIVE TINCTURE,
OR SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA.

Specific in Cholera and other Spasmodic bowel complaints.

Price 1 oz. bottle ... Re. 1-4 Cas. 6

" 1/2 oz. " " " 0-12 Cash.

Postage and Packing charge 4 (four annas) for Moffasil on

each bottle. To be had at People's Medical Hall No. 31, Rattray

Street, Garden Street, Calcutta.

BATHGATE & CO.BATHGATE & CO.'S IODISED SARSA-
PARILLA.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER, and most suitable for Skin Diseases of the Indian climate, ever introduced. It has been extensively prescribed, with the most marked success, in cases of Scrofula, Obstinate Rheumatic Affections, Glandular Swellings, Boils, and in all Blood and skin Diseases.—Price, per bottle, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6-8 each.

A course of 8 small or 4 large bottles (a month's supply) is usually sufficient for the most obstinate cases. A Discount of 20 per cent is allowed on CASH orders of the value of Rs. 20 and upwards.

B. & Co.'s Chemical Food;

OR,
COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATE
OF IRON.

A useful and elegant Tonic, easily assimilated, and an admirable remedy in all cases of vital depression, Rickets, Scrofula, and similar diseases depending on impoverished blood.

In bottles, at Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7 each.

Bathgate & Co.'s Cholera Elixir.

This important remedy combines in a concentrated form the medicinal Agents which have proved most efficacious in arresting the rapid progress of this fatal malady, and combating it when developed. Containing no stupefying agents, it may be safely administered by the most inexperienced by following the directions which accompany each bottle.

Price, Rs. 3-8 and 6 per bottle.

Bathgate & Co.'s Pepsine wine.

A preparation containing all the properties of Pepsine in an agreeable and convenient form which will be found of great benefit in cases of impaired digestion.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8 each, cash.

" " " 3-0 and " 5-0 " credit.

B. & Co.'s Essence Chamomile and Ginger.

Is particularly adapted for those forms of Dyspepsia, which depend on debility or want of tone of the digestive Organs; in which cases it is exceedingly useful.

Price, Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

BATHGATE & Co.
CALCUTTA.

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

ESTABLISHED 1809.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of
Parliament.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS.
Paid-up Capital—Two Hundred and
Fifty Thousand Pounds.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH, K.T.

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Chairman of the General Court of Directors:

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Important Reduction of the Rates for Life Assurance in
India, China, Ceylon, &c.

EXAMPLES.

New Table of Rates for Civilians payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at death.

**Comparative Statement of Rates of
Different Offices.**

YEARLY AT AGE 20.

The new rates of the N. B. & M.	Rs.	As.	P.
Insurance Co.	25	6	0
The old rates ditto ditto...	30	12	0
The Standard	28	9	4
The Universal	29	0	0
The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England...	30	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
The Alliance	31	10	0
The Indian Life Assurance Company...	28	5	4

General Agents for the whole of India in the Life
Department.

ROBERTS MORGAN & Co.,
General Agents.

No. 1, Hastings Street Calcutta.

No More Pains!!!**THE
INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.**

Warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; packing and postage, As. 8.

Large size Rs. 2 packing and postage Re. 1.

DARLINGTON & Co.,

49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

See that you get the INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER with the name of Darlington & Co. on it, without which none are genuine.

Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy. Liberal terms to the trade.

The following is from an influential zemindar and the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Burisaul.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah Street Calcutta.
Dear Sirs,—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave some to my servants: I was pleasantly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD BROWN.

The following is from the Rev. Mother of St Joseph's Convent, Bandora.

Dear Sirs,—We find the Infallible Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.

I remain, yours truly, SISTER THEODORINE,
Superior F. de la Croix.

Gentlemen,—I herewith send you the value and shall feel obliged by your sending me by post another bottle (large size) of the Infallible Pain-Curer, I find that the medicine is doing me great deal of good.

CHINTAMAN SAKHARAM CHITNIS, Subordinate Judge.

Kaira, Gujrat.

Dear Sirs,—Your Infallible Pain-Curer which was sent to Baboo Rajkisor Chatterjee, Toondla, has done him good, and he writes me to send him another bottle as early as possible. Will you have the goodness to send up without delay another bottle (large size) of the same sort you forwarded last time to him.

Yours faithfully,

KISORY MOHUN CHATTERJEE, 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
Gentlemen,—Lately I had taken from you a bottle of your famous "No More Pains" which has almost relieved me of all my pains, I beg to enclose a remittance in postage stamps, and hope you will be pleased to send me another bottle of the same medicine.

Yours faithfully,

RAJENDRO NATH CHATTERJEE, Hallisahor Khasbatty,
via Kanchraparah, Camp Rungown.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

CHEMISTS AND DENTISTS,

INVITE attention to the undernoted preparations which have been recently added to their Stock:—

Cole's Alga Marina,

OR

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Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, at
the HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No 108, BARANUSY GHOSH'S
STREET, CALCUTTA.